



# BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

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## COURTS AND LEGAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

**TUESDAY, MARCH 17, 2009**

### AGENDA

1. Call to Order
2. Pledge of Allegiance
3. Adoption of Agenda
4. Approval of Minutes Dated 02-03-09 (previously distributed)
5. Public Participation
6. Receive and File Overview Presentation on the Macomb County Circuit Court (mailed)
7. Receive and File Outline and Presentation on the Circuit Court Adult Felony Drug Court (mailed)
8. Grant Circuit Court Permission to Apply for a Renewal of the State of Michigan Adult Felony Drug Court Grant for State Fiscal Year 2009-2010 (mailed)
9. Monthly Reports from Corporation Counsel (mailed)
10. Receive and File Report from Corporation Counsel Regarding Law Firms Representing the County in Litigation
11. New Business
12. Public Participation
13. Adjournment

**MEMBERS:** Crouchman-Chair, Sprys-Vice Chair, DiMaria, Sauger, Rocca, Doherty, Tocco, Carabelli, Lampar and Gielegghem (ex-officio)

## MACOMB COUNTY BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS

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6.  
RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_

FULL BOARD MEETING DATE: MARCH 26, 2009

AGENDA ITEM:

MACOMB COUNTY, MICHIGAN

RESOLUTION TO RECEIVE AND FILE OVERVIEW PRESENTATION ON THE MACOMB  
COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

INTRODUCED BY: Commissioner William Crouchman, Chair, Courts and Legal Affairs  
Committee

This presentation is supported by the attached overview of the Macomb Circuit Court.

COMMITTEE / MEETING DATE:

Courts & Legal Affairs

March 17, 2009

**Overview of the Macomb Circuit Court  
for the  
Macomb Board of Commissioners Courts & Legal Affairs Committee**

**March 17, 2009**

**Introduction**

The mission of the Macomb Circuit Court is to serve the public by providing a fair, expeditious and impartial forum for the resolution of civil and criminal matters through the rule of law.

Under the Michigan and Federal Constitutional principle of 'separation of powers,' the judicial branch is constitutionally separate from and co-equal with the legislative and executive branches of government. See Const 1963, arts 4-6, relating to the authorities of the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government, and Const 1963, art 3, § 2, which provides:

“The powers of government are divided into three branches: legislative, executive and judicial. No person exercising powers of one branch shall exercise powers properly belonging to another branch except as expressly provided in this constitution.”

The framers of Michigan's Constitution understood well the importance of separating the powers of government. The doctrine of separation of powers rests on the notion that the accumulation of too much power in one governmental entity presents a threat to liberty.

Michigan's concept of "One Court of Justice" was introduced in 1963 by Article VI, Section 1 of the Michigan Constitution. Under this principle the judicial system functions as an integrated unit consisting of one supreme court, one court of appeals, one trial court (known as the circuit court), and several trial courts of limited jurisdiction. Each court performs a certain role within the judicial system according to the jurisdiction given to it by the Michigan Constitution or Legislature. A pamphlet by the Michigan Supreme Court, outlining the Michigan judicial system is attached as **Exhibit A**.

The Circuit Court is the trial court of general jurisdiction in Michigan. Circuit courts have original jurisdiction in all civil cases involving more than \$25,000; in all criminal cases where the offense involves a felony or certain serious misdemeanors; and in all family and domestic relations cases, such as divorce, paternity actions, juvenile proceedings, and adoptions. In addition, circuit courts hear appeals from other courts and from administrative agencies. In 2007, 339,352 cases were filed in circuit court State-wide.

**Macomb Statistics**

The Macomb Circuit Court has 13 judges. 4 are assigned to the Family Division, specializing in the family matters identified above. 9 judges are assigned to the Civil/Criminal Division, handling the remainder of the cases involving primarily criminal matters, civil cases and appeals.

The case load of the Court has grown steadily. The 2008 case filings exceeded 2004 by over 11%. Criminal cases, especially, have increased. The 2008 criminal filings exceeded the 2003 criminal filings by 52%!

Type of Case	% of Cases	Cases Filed 2008
Criminal	26%	6,210
Domestic	33%	7,882
Juvenile	21%	4,967
Civil	18%	4,444
Appeals	2%	<u>527</u>
Total		24,030

A detailed break-out of the types of criminal cases filed in 2008 is attached, as **Exhibit B**. The most notable increase in a category is in 'property' offenses, which include arson, stolen property, malicious destruction of property, etc. It is also notable that drug related offenses have increased to 44% of the criminal docket.

Despite the increase in case load, the Court has managed to gradually increase the number of cases disposed. The Michigan Supreme Court has previously identified the key concern of citizens to be the amount of time it takes to resolve matters handled by courts. As a result, the Michigan Supreme Court established time guidelines for the amount of time various types of cases should be pending from filing to disposition. We were recently very pleased to be informed by the Region 1 Administrator of the State Court Administrative Office that we have had the best time guidelines rates among the State Court Administrative Office Region 1 Circuit Courts! In addition, the Court is pleased that it has consistently maintained a positive clearance rate, meaning that it has disposed of more cases each year than have been filed.

### **Structure of the Court**

While someone not familiar with the Court may think that the 'Circuit Court' is a simple organization, in practice it is not because of the Michigan Constitution and statutes governing courts, the Macomb County designation of budgetary divisions and the varying missions of the Divisions of the Court. This also stems from the fact that, under the Michigan Constitution of 1963, art 6, § 14, the County Clerk serves in the unique posture of being the 'Clerk of the Court' in addition to her executive branch functions. The Court Section of her office receives for filing most of the documents filed with the Court. She maintains the files of the Court. She provides Deputy Clerks in each of the courtrooms to assist judges in handling their dockets. She manages jury service on behalf of the Court. Her staff receipt filing fees, fines and costs. Beginning with the transfer of the former juvenile court to Circuit Court, she has also assisted in many tasks related to juvenile files. Integration is not complete, however, because Court staff handle many

of the filing, case setup and clerical tasks related to juvenile cases. There are insufficient resources in the Clerk's Office to take integration a step further. Thus, County Clerk/Register of Deeds Carmella Sabaugh and her staff are an integral part of Court operations. The Court is pleased that there is an excellent working relationship between Clerk Sabaugh and the Court.

An organizational chart of the Court is attached as **Exhibit C**.

### **Budgetary Divisions**

It is confusing that Macomb County considers the 'Circuit Court' budget (identified as Fund 10113101) to only consist of the 13 judges, their Secretaries, their Court Reporters, Court Administration, the Research Department and related operating expenses. This is a small part of what we consider to be the 'Circuit Court.' A reason for the budgetary division is the varying Federal, State and County funding which support all or part of these divisions. There are 7 other budgetary funds the Court views as part of 'Circuit Court:'

Friend of the Court  
Family Court – Juvenile Division  
Child Care Fund  
District Court Probation  
Family Counseling  
Law Library  
Reimbursement

### **Divisions of the Court**

#### **Friend of the Court**

The Macomb County Friend of the Court is the largest division of the Court. The organizational charts of FOC are attached, **Exhibit D**. It currently has approximately 124 employees. It's two major functions are to provide support and investigative activities on behalf of the Family Court judges and to enforce the payment of child support, custody, parenting time, and medical expenses on behalf of litigants who have support actions that are filed in the Macomb County Circuit Court. The current four Family Court Judges are Antonio P. Viviano, Presiding Judge, John C. Foster, Tracey A. Yokich, and Mary A. Chrzanowski.

On the investigative side there are Custody Investigators, Support Investigators, seven Referees and one Family Court Counsel/Referee that support the Family Court Judges on all domestic relation issues such as child support, custody, parenting time, domicile of the minor children, spousal support, or property settlement issues.

There are four managers at the Friend of the Court: Lynn M. Davidson, Director of the Friend of the Court Office; David T. Elias, Family Court Counsel/Referee; Thomas F. Blohm, Enforcement Division Director; and Lynda L. Grillo, Clerical Services Supervisor.

During the year 2008, the Friend of the Court opened 3,352 new cases and closed 2,493 cases. Final recommendations were completed in 2,142 domestic cases. A total of \$115,345,275 in support was distributed by the Friend of the Court. The activities of the enforcement team resulted in the arrest of 2,489 individuals.

806 hearings were conducted by referees during 2008. The referees heard 3,967 motions and conducted 1,137 status conferences. 1,848 referrals for child support, related issues, spousal support and parenting time were completed by the referees. 90% of the referrals were completed in less than 60 days.

The Custody Investigation Department completed 809 investigations in 2008. Of that total, 378 were full investigations and recommendations and 346 were advisory recommendations.

A total of 10,457 show cause hearings were conducted in the year 2008. The majority (9,708) were support enforcement hearings. There were 221 parenting time show cause hearings, 104 medical enforcement hearings, and 424 other proceedings.

The Friend of the Court is continuing to make efforts to streamline its processes to take better advantage of available federal funds through ongoing data cleanup efforts.

The Friend of the Court has applied for and received State of Michigan grant monies to continue a supervised parenting time program to allow a non-custodial parent who has been Court ordered to participate in supervised parenting time an opportunity to do so in a safe and friendly environment.

The Friend of the Court is continuing its project to image our hard files, allowing it to free up staff to pursue other responsibilities more closely related to the enforcement of support that will help increase our collection numbers and federal funding.

The Friend of the Court will continue its program to suspend the DNR licenses of individuals who owe back support as well as a coordinated bench warrant sweep with the Macomb County Sheriff's Department to arrest those individuals wanted on outstanding non-support warrants.

### **Court Administration**

The Court Administration organizational chart is attached, **Exhibit E**. Keith Beasley is the Chief Executive Officer of the Court, reporting directly to the Chief Judge. He manages the day-to-day activities of the Court staff, assisted by the Management Team. The Assistant to the Court Administrator is Court Technology Coordinator Ellen Frink, who is in charge of the many statistical reports necessary for effective internal operations as well as the reports mandated by the Michigan Supreme Court, State Court Administrative Office. She is also responsible for the technology initiatives of the Court and is the lead person for the Court with its CourtView case management system. His back-up is General Counsel B.J. Belcoure. Recorder/Secretary Holly Zwirner provides Court Administrator Keith Beasley with needed administrative support and is responsible for the payroll for Court Administration, Courtroom staff, the Research Department and Reimbursement.

## **Court Administration - Judicial Aide**

The Judicial Aide division of Court Administration is responsible for:

1. Appointing, approving and processing:
  - a. Defense counsel in felony cases at District and Circuit Court
    - i. Counsel is appointed as outlined in the Local Administrative Order 2008-1. This Administrative Order governs the selection, appointment, and compensation of counsel who represent indigent parties in the Macomb County Circuit court pursuant to MCR 8.123.
  - b. Juvenile cases for neglect and delinquency cases
  - c. Appellate counsel in juvenile cases
  - d. Appellate counsel in felony cases
    - i. The Judicial Aide Office is responsible for the appointment of appellate counsel on criminal cases that are concluded in the Macomb County Circuit Court. Appellate counsel is appointed for indigent defendants who wish to appeal their criminal conviction from Circuit Court to the Michigan Court of Appeals. Appellate counsel is appointed as mandated by MCR 6.425 and the Michigan Appellate Assigned Counsel System (MAACS).
  - e. Defense counsel in domestic cases
    - i. The Judicial Aide Office is responsible for the appointment of domestic counsel for show cause hearings in which the party may be sentenced to jail.
  - f. Language and deaf interpreters
  - g. Transcript requests
2. Collections of:
  - a. Monies expended for court-appointed counsel (criminal, appellate, domestic)
  - b. Court assessments including fines, probation court costs, restitution, crime victim rights fees, state minimum costs, expert witness fees, transcript and interpreter fees.
3. Preparing:
  - a. Orders Releasing Bonds
    - i. The staff of the Judicial Aide division reviews all requests for return of cash bonds, whether the defendant has appointed or retained counsel. All fees payable by the defendant (including victim restitution, forensic lab fees, crime victim fees, DNA sample fees, court costs and attorney fees) are subtracted from the bond posted by the defendant. Any balance remaining is returned to the defendant or bond poster.
  - b. Orders to Remit Prisoner Funds
  - c. Petitions and Orders to Show Cause

- d. Bench Warrants
- e. All billing notices to defendants (criminal and domestic)
- f. Orders Appointing Counsel
- g. Requests for Payment by Court Appointed Counsel
- h. Show Cause Hearings
- i. Bond Escheatment
- j. Payment plans / Wage Assignments
- k. Case review for collection agency
- l. Case review for Income Tax Garnishment
- m. Bond Forfeitures
  - i. During the transformation of Reimbursement, Judicial Aide restructured and streamlined the bond forfeiture process. Reimbursement previously was given the responsibility to collect on these accounts. The forfeiture accounts previously ordered on felony cases were not tracked on the case and were sent to a collection agency. Since mid-2007 the responsibility of collection on bond forfeitures came back to Judicial Aide. The forfeiture amount is entered in CourtView and added to our collection module.
- n. ADA accommodation requests
- o. Receipting cash/check/money order transactions
- p. Review cases for current addresses

Notice is sent to the defendant when an attorney fee or other defense cost has been paid by Macomb County for his or her defense or when court costs and other assessments are owed. Defendants are contacted by mail and telephone to establish a payment plan for repayment of the account. Billing notices are generated for defendants at the time of sentencing. The statutory 20 percent late fee is added to the defendant's outstanding balance if payment is not made in 60 days. In addition, delinquent accounts are noticed for show cause hearings and judgments are entered if the defendants do not appear or make satisfactory effort to pay the balance on their account. Garnishments of state income tax refunds are pursued where appropriate.

Judicial Aide collected a record \$790,000 in 2008.

The "Pink Slip Campaign" was initiated in 2008. With the cooperation of the Circuit Court Bench, defendants are ordered, at the time of sentencing, to go immediately to the Judicial Aide office to pay the assessments or, if unable to do so, enter into a payment plan. Judicial Aide has seen a significant increase in payments as a result of this program.

A 'contribution' program was started recently which requires defendants to begin paying money towards their indigent defense, consistent with their ability to pay, during their criminal proceedings. The effectiveness of this program will be monitored. Previously, we only undertook billing and collection after conviction and sentence.

The Petition and Order to Show Cause, which is used to enforce the requirement that defendants repay costs, was modified to include an option that defendants pay a certain amount prior to the hearing instead of having to appear in front of the judge. Judicial Aide has observed an increase in payments because defendants do not want to appear and face a sanction for non-payment.



The Court is in the process of creating a collection program for appellate attorney fees.

Judicial Aide received a NACo award for a Collection Improvement Initiative. There are twelve distinct actions that helped increase revenue for the county:

- The case management system was reconfigured to include a “tickler” – an automatic reminder to accounts receivable staff that money was due which allowed for the prompt mailing of appropriate notices.
- A collection agency pursues accounts that are still “past due” after staff have exhausted their efforts.
- Subscribed to LEXIS/NEXIS, a public records search service that provides access to the most recently recorded pertinent information about U.S. citizens in relation to address, financial assets, etc.
- Implemented Show Cause hearings.
- Implemented a system to access prisoner funds held by the Michigan department of Corrections (Remit Prisoner Funds or ‘sweep’ order).
- Prepared weekly Recommendations for costs due on cases.
- Made it easier for payment plans to be instituted.
- Placed staff in satellite locations throughout the county to make payments in person more convenient for the public.
- Improved the release of bail bond deposit process.
- Implemented imaging program.
- Took over the juvenile court appointed attorney process from juvenile staff.
- Included juvenile fees, costs, fines and restitution in the accounts receivable and collection process.

#### **Court Administration – Assignment Clerk**

The Assignment Clerk and her staff are responsible for managing the scheduling and disposition of cases filed in the Circuit Court. Their functions include the following:

- Data entry for answers to the complaint and all attached pleadings in civil and domestic cases. This places the cases “at issue” and ensures that the case management system is promptly invoked. Prepares Discovery and Case Evaluation Orders after an answer is filed in civil cases.
- Review cases each month for Non-Service and No-Progress dismissal. This ensures that cases do not languish after the summons expires and that cases in which service of the complaint has been made but no answer filed do not remain in legal limbo.
- Schedule Early Disposition Settlement Conferences in designated types of civil cases. These conferences are scheduled for a date 63 days after the filing of the first answer to the complaint.
- Schedule Status Conferences in new, contested divorce cases approximately 60 days after the answer to the complaint is filed.

- Enter Requests for Hearing on the Judges' calendars and prepare the weekly schedule of motion hearings.
- Monitor the daily activity in the courtrooms through automated system notifications entered by the court clerks. Where needed, disposition codes are entered for cases that have been concluded, cases are reassigned to another judge, attorney records are updated, and events are scheduled.
- Monitor the pending caseload to assist the Bench in the disposition of cases within the established time guidelines.
- Monitor cases sent to the Resolution Center after case evaluation and providing a monthly report to the Bench.
- The Assignment Clerk manages the progress of cases appealed to the circuit court from the district courts and administrative agencies.
- The Assignment Clerk is responsible for the assignment of judges to new felony cases, schedules the cases for arraignment/conference, and works with the staff of the Clerk and Prosecutor to ensure that cases are processed timely. Her staff prepares the weekly lists of arraignment/conferences that are posted in the lobby of the Court Building.
- Prepare Orders to Remit Prisoner Funds (sweep orders) to assist Judicial Aide.
- Schedule and prepare show cause orders for Judicial Aide and Reimbursement.
- Provide weekly reports to the District Courts of cases that have been granted non-public status.
- Prepare monthly pre-disposition felony reports of defendants incarcerated more than 120 days.
- Prepare orders of reassignment, requested by either the Judge or Friend of the Court, and equalizes the caseload when required by court policy.
- Prepare orders regarding motions for summary disposition for designated judges in the Civil/Criminal Division.
- The Assignment Clerk supervises the Case Evaluation staff and the dictation clerk assigned to the Family Counseling Service.

In an effort to assist with the collection of costs owed by criminal defendants, they are now responsible for the following tasks:

- Preparing and processing Orders to Remit Prisoner Funds (Sweep Orders), including scanning the orders into CourtView.
- Entry of case data related to costs assessed at sentencing.
- Assist in the collection of costs owed in criminal cases by scheduling cases for show cause hearings and notifying the defendants.
- Dismissal of costs owed by criminal defendants where the costs have been owed more than six years.
- Auditing the LEIN report of outstanding bench warrants.

The Assignment Clerk's staff also assists the Court by substituting for absent judicial secretaries when needed and available. This reduces the expense incurred for part-time extra hire substitute secretaries.

The Assignment Clerk supervises 7 employees:

- 1 Assistant Assignment Clerk
- 3 Data Maintenance Clerks
- 2 Case Evaluation Clerks
- 1 Family Counseling Dictation Clerk

The Assignment Clerk's Office is an important division of the Court Administrator's office. While the staff may be small in number, the assignment clerks perform multiple tasks for 13 Circuit Court Judges plus have taken on additional duties to assist Judicial Aide and the courts. In the last twenty years the number of Judges on the Bench has almost doubled, but there has not been an increase in the Assignment Clerk staff.

### **Family Counseling**

The Family Counseling Service is part of Court Administration. It assists the Family Court judges with difficult disputes in domestic relations actions. It was created pursuant MCL 551.331 et seq. It is funded by a combination of marriage license fees and fees charged to litigants who are ordered to use its services. There are three independent contractors who provide professional services on an hourly basis and a Dictation Clerk that provides clerical and administrative support, including accepting user fee payments from persons ordered to use its services. This employee reports directly to the Assignment Clerk.

The Court uses a successful SMILE (Start Making it Livable for Everyone) educational program in divorce cases with children to help sensitize parents to the needs and concerns of children who are experiencing divorce. This is supplemented by a Children in the Middle educational program, moderated by a Family Counseling contractor. Judges refer parents who need additional education on the needs of their child or children to this program. The independent contractors of the Family Counseling Services clinic are a great assistance to the Family Division judges in domestic cases with children. They evaluate and provide reports to the Bench on custody and parenting time when needed. They provide a multi-meeting counseling process, which is similar to mediation, in an attempt to reduce and overcome disputes between parties. Finally, they offer a Parental Coordination Evaluation process in order to overcome and reduce disputes between parties regarding parenting time.

### **Case Evaluation**

The Assignment Clerk supervises the case evaluation efforts of Court Administration. Circuit Court Case Evaluation is a court rule based (MCR 2.403) alternative dispute resolution process which allows most civil cases to be evaluated by a panel of three experienced attorney "evaluators" who review written and oral presentations and "evaluate" the monetary value of each case. It is designed to encourage parties to settle their lawsuits short of time-consuming and expensive trials by the threat of monetary sanctions if the evaluation is rejected. Once a case is evaluated by a panel, a party who rejects that evaluation faces the possibility of paying the actual costs, including reasonable attorney fees, of the opposing party for the remainder of the case unless the rejecting party improves its position at trial. Thus, there is strong incentive to resolve cases.

Two Case Evaluation/ADR Clerks are responsible for implementing the court rule. They schedule hearings in appropriate civil cases, receive the written case summaries and fees, track the evaluations and follow up on the required documentation. Cases not resolved in the case evaluation process are scheduled for settlement conference. Cases with case evaluation awards less than the court's jurisdictional limit of \$25,000 are referred to the Resolution Center. If not settled at the Resolution Center, they return to Circuit Court for a settlement conference.

In 2008, 31% of the 2,482 cases submitted were disposed of within 60 days of the hearings. In 2007, 28% were disposed. Focusing on negligence cases, 28% were resolved within 60 days. Of the civil cases, 38% were resolved within 60 days. The process should be credited for the cases which voluntarily settle from the time notices were sent. When these dispositions are included, 40% of cases scheduled for case evaluation were successfully disposed. This makes it a very helpful tool for prompt case processing.

In May of 2009, at the request of the Chief Judge and the Employment Law Committee of the Macomb County Bar Association, Case Evaluation will begin a pilot program to test whether a specialized case evaluation panel for employment and labor disputes achieves better results than general civil panels. The concept is that knowledgeable panel members will be better equipped to ask probing questions and understand the value of these specialized types of cases than the general civil panels that have been evaluating them. This knowledge should translate into more accurate awards. The increased respect for their evaluations these individuals command should result in more parties accepting their evaluations. This project will be monitored and evaluated.

Case Evaluation and the Assignment Clerk staff manage our ongoing pilot for Mediation of Cases Evaluated Under \$25,000. It continues to enjoy success. A total of 317 cases were evaluated under \$25,000 and were sent orders pursuant to this program. About 64% of these cases were disposed, one way or another, and did not return to our judges' dockets. Of the 275 which were referred to the Resolution Center for mediation, 60.4% were either successfully mediated or voluntarily settled prior to mediation.

### **Court Administration -- Reimbursement**

The Reimbursement Division is part of Court Administration. It consists of 12 employees, three positions having been eliminated following voluntary resignations in the last year. Its organizational chart is attached as **Exhibit F**. It assists the 16<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit Court in seeking reimbursement of court ordered assessments and the cost of care in juvenile cases. Michigan law requires that the costs that are incurred when a child is placed outside of his home by the Macomb County Juvenile System be reimbursed by the parents, the child and/or other legally responsible persons, consistent with their ability to pay.

In addition to collecting for the 16<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit Court, the Reimbursement Division also assists in the collection of Resident County Hospitalization Accounts. This program is administered by the Macomb County Social Services Board (RCH Board). The RCH Board administers this program through the Macomb County Office of the State of Michigan,

Department of Human Services (DHS). On behalf of the RCH Board, DHS accepts applications, enters into agreements with responsible parties and makes payments to providers out of County funds. The RCH Board, through DHS, refers these accounts to the Reimbursement Division to collect reimbursement on behalf of Macomb County.

The Reimbursement Division began reporting to the 16<sup>th</sup> Judicial Circuit Court on May 1, 2007. Prior to this date, the Division reported to the Macomb County Finance Director. Upon the transfer of this division to the Circuit Court, it was determined that conversion to the Court's computer system would be necessary. The Reimbursement Division began manually converting accounts from the old system (MACIS) to the CourtView case management system in July 2007. This conversion process was completed in April 2008 and during this time several thousand accounts underwent a review to determine if they should continue to be pursued for collection, discharged (many accounts were over 10 years old with no payment) or sent to an outside collection agency. This conversion process was a challenge due to the number of accounts to be reviewed/transferred while simultaneously training staff, and setting up processes and procedures for the juvenile and RCH accounts on the CourtView system.

A great deal of effort goes into pursuing collection on an account once it has become delinquent. In regards to the juvenile cases, the Reimbursement Division schedules monthly show cause hearings for responsible parties that have fallen behind on payments. It also prepares Orders to Intercept State Income Taxes yearly on cases that are delinquent. The Orders to Intercept State Income Taxes are done through the State of Michigan Third Party Withholding unit and in the past has generated \$250,000 to \$300,000 in revenue annually. Due to our system conversion in 2007 we were unable to prepare the Orders to Intercept State Income Taxes which resulted in a decline in revenue for 2008. Fortunately, the Division was able to get back on track in 2008 and manually prepared approximately 2,900 Orders to Intercept State Income Taxes (it was an automated process in prior years). To date Reimbursement has already received \$93,000 in revenue from the 2008 tax intercepts. The Division is currently working with the IT department to automate this process in the CourtView system which will give us the ability to intercept State income tax refunds on more cases in the future.

In pursuing collection on the RCH accounts that are delinquent, this Division works with Macomb County Corporation Counsel to consider legal action such as initiating a lawsuit to obtain judgment, making a claim against a probate estate or against the proceeds of a personal injury or other action relating to the hospitalization. Income tax garnishments are also prepared on these cases once a judgment has been obtained against the responsible party. In addition, other garnishments and post-judgment enforcement proceedings are pursued by Corporation Counsel, if deemed appropriate.

The current economic conditions is the biggest challenge Reimbursement faces at this time. The economy and job market are having a direct impact on our ability to collect monies owed on both the juvenile and RCH matters. As more people are faced with losing jobs and health insurance, their ability to pay on these cases decreases. We are currently seeing an increase in the number of individuals qualifying for the RCH program, which directly relates to the economy. We have also seen a increase in the neglect and abuse cases. The total number of new abuse and neglect

cases filed was 792 in 2008 compared to 671 in 2007. Experience indicates that neglect and abuse cases are less collectable than Delinquency cases due to the family.

### **Juvenile Division**

An organizational chart of the Juvenile Division as a whole, is attached as **Exhibit G**.

Program Director Nicole DeJong manages several sections of the Juvenile Division. An organization chart is attached, **Exhibit H**. They include:

#### **Diversion:**

In November 2007, the Juvenile Division implemented a more structured diversion process, including the use of preliminary inquiries before referees.

Diversion in its present form offers three principal advantages to the Court:

- Reduced demand on court resources: Diversion's informal legal process significantly diminishes overall jurist time spent conducting delinquency hearings, and costs associated with formal hearings.
- Potential reductions in adult offending: Public juvenile court records are barriers to educational and employment opportunities, and so contribute to the likelihood of adult offending. Oversight of diversion cases includes the same range of case supervision intensity as formal probation (except confinement).
- Greater efficiency and public convenience: Preliminary inquiries and diversion conferences are held at 380 N. Rose—where:
  - The Intake clerical staff are located:
  - Intake probation officers and Diversion caseworkers are located:
  - Parking next to the building is plentiful.

These advantages have resulted in much more rapid case communication and processing, and contributed to a higher appearance rate than the rate for formal hearings.

Results from diversion of cases, based on 2008 petitions (excluding 2008 petitions immediately declined or transferred to another county):

- 1,311 cases were set for preliminary inquiry (the first step in the diversion process).
- 82% of cases set for preliminary inquiry were diverted.
- As of the end of February 2009, 80% of diverted cases were successful in completing the diversion process.
- As of the end of February 2009, 94% of diversion cases, that had completed the diversion process by end of the August 2008, had no further offenses.

#### **Residential Placement:**

There has been a successful, ongoing effort, to reduce out-of-home placement costs and save placement expense. For the month of December 2007, placement costs were \$401,471.24

compared to placement costs of \$137,560.19 for the month of December 2008. Therefore, the Court saved \$263,911.05 in that month alone.

The probation staff and legal department have been working in concert to maximize the usage of community-based programs (such as drug court) and the Juvenile Justice Center programs to keep residential placements down.

The 2009 budget for residential placements is \$3,764,220. If we continue to maximize the use of community-based programs and maintain less than forty juveniles in residential placement at any given time, it is anticipated that we will spend approximately \$2,264,400 in 2009. This would be a savings of \$1,499,820. This is above and beyond the mandatory \$670,000 reduction already reflected in the Child Care Fund budget.

### **Probation Department**

The Court's primary purpose, in delinquency cases, is to help juveniles become successful, productive, adults. The Court measures its success by how many juveniles with delinquency petitions have no later criminal charges as juveniles or as adults.

The Court works to achieve this goal at the least possible cost. The Court measures its cost-effectiveness by its average cost per juvenile case.

The Court must protect the rights of juveniles before it, and ensure that finding a juvenile responsible for delinquent behavior(s) reflects facts corresponding to the statutory elements of the behavior(s).

The Court must ensure that victims of delinquent behavior have their interests properly taken into account in the Court's response to, and requirements of the juveniles whose behavior victimized them.

The Court is also responsible for protecting the safety of the public, and ensuring the safety of juveniles who come before it, in its management of juvenile cases.

The Court works to achieve these goals at the least possible cost, by:

- Identifying factors contributing to a juvenile's delinquent behavior as early in the case as possible.
- Developing plans for juveniles under supervision that address those factors.
- Reducing supervision to the least time and intensity necessary to address those factors effectively.

Re-offending is *prima facie* evidence that the best interests of a juvenile have not been served and that the safety of the public has not been protected. An inability to reduce average case treatment costs typically betrays an emphasis on controlling juveniles rather than on finding ways to help them keep themselves under control.

So—within the context outlined above—at each decision point, the Court’s response to juveniles with delinquency petitions is to be guided by the Court’s objectives of reducing recidivism at lowest public cost. Data on decisions made, long-term case outcomes, and case costs will be used to monitor how well the Court’s objectives are guiding decisions made.

In working to reduce recidivism, the Court will particularly consider treatment and supervision options that:

- Help the juvenile achieve positive accomplishments,
- Increase positive supports and conditions in the juvenile’s life that can continue after Court supervision ends.
- Integrate the various elements of supervision and treatment to provide a coherent experience for the juvenile while under supervision.

### **Human Resources Liaison**

Gerald Alsip has been designated as the Human Resources liaison for the Court. He assists all divisions of the Court with issues such as hiring, coaching, discipline and negotiating tasks related to the Court’s human resource needs. He works closely with the Macomb County Human Resources Department. He attends union negotiation sessions on behalf of the Court. He also helps prepare and manage the Juvenile Division budget. He acts as the manager of the Juvenile facility at 380 N. Rose. He manages the court officers and security officers for the Juvenile Division.

### **Legal Department**

The Chief Juvenile Referee supervises the remainder of the Juvenile Division, including the referees, Clerical Services staff and Adoption areas of the Juvenile Division. This area has traditionally been referred to as the ‘Legal Department.’ An organizational chart of the area is attached, as **Exhibit I**.

Clerical Services, as its name implies, provides the clerical support needed for the Family Division judges and referees, including the opening of cases, preparation of orders and computer docket entries necessary to maintain case flow. The Adoption area consists of three employees who specialize in managing the adoption cases in the Court.

There are seven full-time referees in the Juvenile Division and a Chief Referee. The basic function of the referees of the Juvenile Division is to conduct trials and various other court hearings for juvenile delinquency and parental abuse/neglect cases as allowed by Michigan Court Rule. They conduct the following hearings pursuant to MCR 3.913(A)(1):

1. Preliminary hearings;
2. Adjudication hearings;
3. Disposition hearings;
4. Review hearings;
5. Bench trials;



6. Termination of parental rights trials;
7. Permanency planning hearings;
8. Probation violation hearings; and,
9. Miscellaneous hearings, such as reimbursement and restitution hearings.

They also provide recommendations to the judges on ex parte requests for orders in personal protection order actions. In rotation, referees are on-call at all times to handle emergency cases that involve abuse of children or criminal behavior by juveniles. There are also specialty programs provided to the community (Drug Court, Dual Diagnosis Court and Sex Offender programs, to name a few) that are monitored by the referees.

After each hearing, the referees recommend the action to be taken in each case. The recommendations are then reviewed by the assigned judge and become the order of the Court upon the approval and entry of an order by the judge. A party may request that the judge formally review a referee's recommendation pursuant to MCR 3.991 by making a written request within 7 days of the recommendation. The judge may adopt, modify or deny the relief which was recommended by the referee.

### **Legal Research Department and Law Library**

The Court's Legal Research Department continues to provide legal research and writing assistance to the Court with a staff of eight attorneys and a judicial secretary. The legal research attorneys draft judicial opinions for signature, prepare pre-hearing memorandums, conduct settlement conferences, and perform other assignments upon request of the Circuit Court Judges. In 2008, the legal research attorneys performed research on over 1,200 cases and issues.

B.J. Belcoure took over as General Counsel to the Circuit Court during August 2008. In addition to case specific legal research assignments, Mr. Belcoure provides advisory opinions regarding the Court's policies and procedures. He also represents the Court in litigation involving claims against the Court and/or Circuit Court Judges, contempt of court actions, and assists Judicial Aide in collections proceedings. As the Court's librarian, Mr. Belcoure expanded the online services, which now include password access to Westlaw, LexisNexis, Michigan Lawyers Weekly and SADO for all Judges and Research Attorneys.

Prior General Counsel, Patricia McKay, coordinated and supervised the 2008 Judicial Externship Program which offered law students a choice of opportunities: pay tuition and study in a judge's chambers for law school credit, or voluntary service in lieu of paying tuition. Both programs offer substantial clerking assistance to the Court, without cost to Macomb County. During 2008, 22 law students were placed with the Circuit Court Judges. Copies of the promotional flyer for our Judicial Externship Program are available upon request.

The Research Department also coordinates courthouse visits for groups of local school students, including grade school, high school, college and professional school, as well as interested members of the public. Several visits were arranged last year. A brochure was developed in 1997 which provides general information about our court; it was recognized with a NACo Award in 1998. The brochure was updated in November of 2006 and copies are available upon request.

The Hon. James C. Daner Law Library is maintained by the Research Department. Although budget reductions and the continuing migration to online services resulted in the cancellation of many hard copy titles from 2006 through 2008, the library remains a useful source for Michigan-specific legal research materials.

### **District Court Probation**

The District Court Probation Department is under the supervision of the Circuit Court. It was established in 1980 to provide support services to County operated courts (42-1 Romeo, 42-2 New Baltimore, and Circuit Court), and contractual service to other district courts which wanted this service. At this time, the only contractual court is 41A-Shelby Twp. Historically, probation service involved caseload supervision, presentence investigation reports and substance abuse screenings. During the past few years, several new programs have expanded the scope of the Department.

The Department's central location is Mount Clemens, in the Clemens Center, but there are satellite offices at the courts in Romeo and New Baltimore. Additionally, an office is set up at 41A-Shelby, where substance abuse screenings are conducted.

There are currently 17 employees of District Court Probation (organizational chart attached, **Exhibit J**). For 2009, these employees consist of 1 Chief PO, 3 Supervisors, 7 full-time Probation Officers, 3 part-time Probation Officers, and 3 clerical positions.

In 2008, 1,616 new cases were referred for probation supervision. The vast majority of new cases (82% in 2008) are from County operated courts (42-1, 42-2, and Circuit Courts). Caseload supervision involves not only scheduling days for defendants to report, but also requires checking criminal histories, verifying counseling, drug testing, and monitoring other conditions of probation. As part of casework, officers are responsible for ensuring the preparation of amended orders, violation warrants, and discharges. They testify in court, as necessary.

Preparation of presentence reports and substance abuse screenings involves officers scheduling, interviewing, investigating, and utilizing computer programs to produce the report. These reports aid Judges in imposing appropriate sentences, by providing the criminal and personal history of defendants, along with sentencing recommendations. In 2008, 1,144 reports were completed; this includes 833 substance abuse screenings and 311 presentence reports.

During the past several years, the Department has experienced some significant changes, summarized as follows:

- In January 2009, the Chief Probation Officer retired. As a cost-saving measure, the recommendation was made to redline or eliminate the Deputy Chief position, by consolidating its duties with the Chief PO position. This provides a cost saving in excess of \$100,000.00 in salary and benefits.

- A 3-year probation service to the 41B District Court concluded in December 2008. The positions created to provide that service have since been vacated and eliminated (3 part-time Probation Officers, 1 part-time Clerk).
- Established a New Baltimore office, in the new 42-2 District Court Building. This expands the role of the Department with that Court.
- Started doing alcohol and drug testing, which is conducted by Probation Officers each weekday morning, at defendants' expense. This may be done as a condition of probation, as an alternative to seeking a violation warrant, or as part of new programs implemented (Intensive Supervision and Bond Supervision).
- Created the Intensive Supervision Program, to provide courts with a sanction less than jail for defendants who face probation violation penalties, or who would likely be incarcerated otherwise. This also addressed the issue of jail overcrowding, and cost savings to the County.
- Created a Bond Supervision Program, which again addressed the issue of jail overcrowding, and significantly reduces the County's cost for incarceration. The program involves alcohol/drug testing at a defendant's expense, immediate notification to the Court of non-compliance, and a summary report for plea or sentencing that includes an updated LEIN check. It has proven to have many benefits to the bench, by providing for release from jail with controls in place, as well as insight about a defendant's motivation for rehabilitation. In 2008, there were 84 felony cases referred to this program from Circuit Court. Of these, 28 were released from jail with a reduced bond because monitoring was available. From date of release to the next scheduled court date for just those 28 cases, this resulted in 1,443 days in jail saved, which is a cost savings to the County exceeding \$100,000.00.
- Developed a Community Service Program for 42-1 District Court in Romeo. This provides the Court with an additional sentencing sanction, while providing a positive contribution to the community. As administered by 42-1 District Court, it is also a revenue-producing endeavor.

Operating expenses for the department are offset by fees collected, which are submitted to the County general fund; any deficit or surplus is apportioned among the participating courts. Revenue for the Department in 2008 totaled \$1,035,615.01, itemized as follows:

- \$41,667.00 for Substance Abuse screenings
- \$845,242.01 for probation oversight fees
- \$48,895.00 for Intensive Supervision
- \$66,335.00 for Community Service
- \$33,476.00 for alcohol/drug testing

For 2009, it is anticipated that revenue as well as cost of operation will be reduced from 2008 levels. Revenue reduction is due to the conclusion of the 3 year interim service to the 41B

District Court, which started its own Probation Department. In anticipation of the reduction, new revenue-producing programs were developed, which also address the issue of jail overcrowding. Cost of operation is reduced from former levels due to vacating 3 part-time Probation Officer positions, 1 part-time clerk position, and merging the Deputy Chief position with the Chief Probation Officer.

The District Court Probation Department strives to meet the needs of the courts by providing insightful and objective information, in addition to well monitored sentencing options. It is very cognizant of budgetary considerations, and is diligent in efforts to provide the County with a cost-effective avenue for providing meaningful community supervision of criminal offenders.

### **Notable Programs**

In the last few years, the Court has undertaken the following notable steps to improve the administration of justice in Macomb County:

#### **Faster Processing of Criminal Cases**

The Circuit Court reduced the time required to process paperwork in criminal cases between bind-over of felony criminal cases in the eight Macomb County district courts to the first conference in Circuit Court from an average of five weeks to about two weeks. This improved the handling of criminal cases, thus helping protect the public and reducing the amount of time person's charged with crimes are held before trial in the Macomb County Jail. As part of this effort, the Court combined the former Circuit Court Arraignment hearing with the first settlement conference, thus reducing the need for an extra event (saving money in judge and staff time as well as expense for court appointed counsel). The Court has made the Arraignment/Conference in Circuit Court a meaningful settlement conference. As a result, between 40% and 50% of criminal cases are resolved by a plea agreement at this conference, to the great benefit of taxpayers of Macomb County.

#### **Adult Felony Drug Court**

The Court started a pilot Felony Drug Court in 2004, with an initial grant from the U.S. Department of Justice. It has continued since that time with a combination of grant funds from the State Court Administrative Office Drug Court program, Macomb County funding, user fees and donations.

#### **Early Disposition Settlement Conferences**

The Court determined that many civil cases are not complex and can be resolved much quicker by early intervention by judges in discussing the cases with parties, determining the appropriateness of alternate dispute resolution, and setting the steps to be taken early in the process. This early intervention is accomplished at Early Disposition Settlement Conferences.

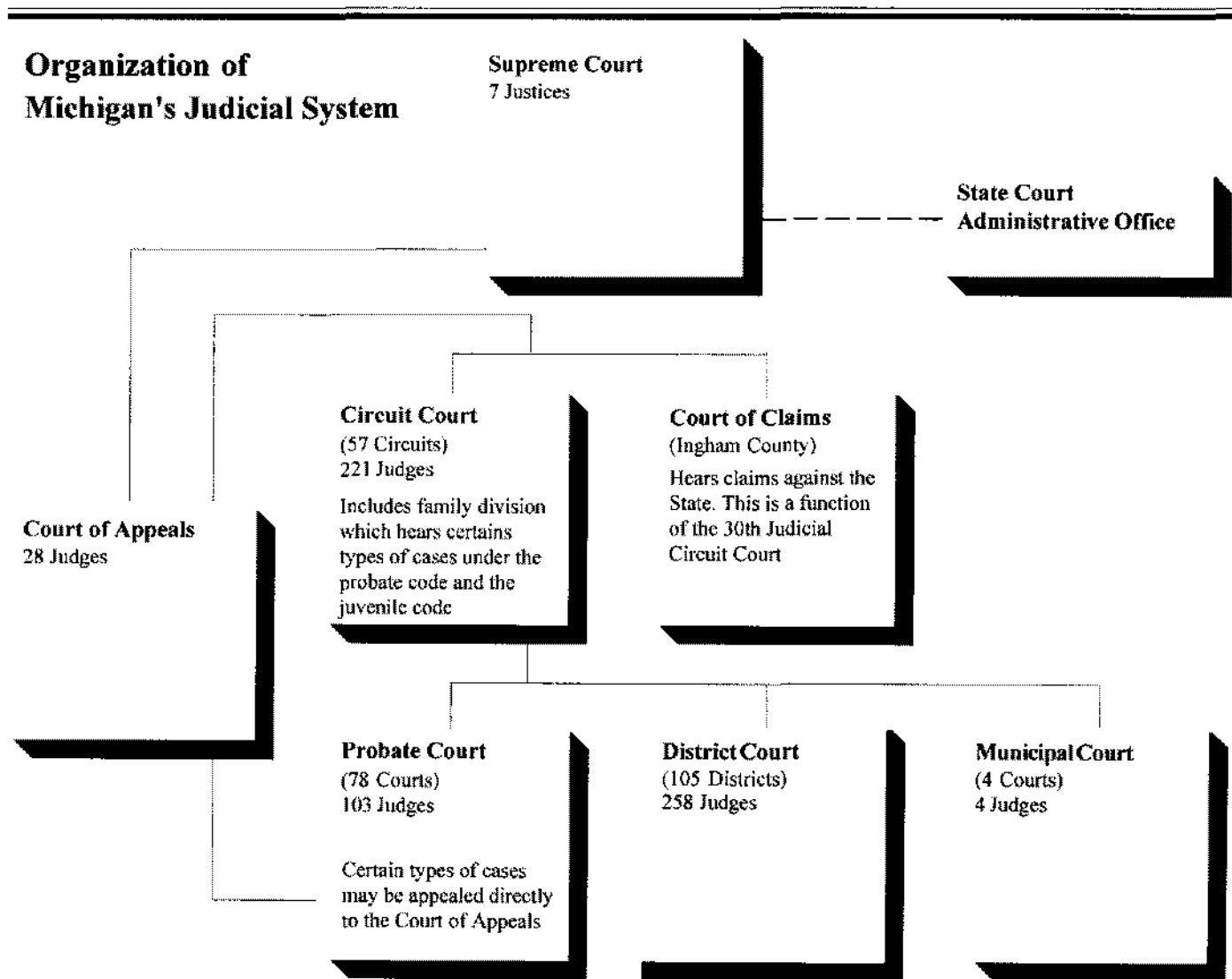
#### **Pilot Mediation Program for Cases Evaluated Less than \$25,000**

The Court's jurisdiction threshold for civil cases is \$25,000. Many of the civil cases filed allege that the damages sought are more than the threshold of \$25,000 but the long-standing three attorney case evaluation process determines that, in the opinion of three experienced attorneys, that the damages which should be awarded in the case are less than \$25,000. With the approval of the Michigan Supreme Court, the Court is piloting a program for these cases. Parties are given the option to (1) agree to transfer the case to the appropriate district court; (2) mediate the case with a private mediator; (3) object to the pilot and ask the judge to proceed to trial; or, (4) the case is referred to the Macomb County Resolution Center for a low cost mediation. The Court is pleased that in 2008, 64% of the 317 cases subject to this program did not return to the Circuit Court docket. Most voluntarily settled the disputes, providing the best possible outcome to participants and taxpayers.

# Michigan Judicial System

Michigan's concept of "One Court of Justice" was introduced in 1963 by Article VI, Section 1 of the Michigan Constitution. Under this principle the judicial system functions as an integrated unit consisting of one supreme court, one court of appeals, one trial court (known as the circuit court), and several trial courts of limited jurisdiction.

Each court performs a certain role within the judicial system according to the jurisdiction given to it by the Michigan Constitution or Legislature. This jurisdiction is further outlined in various Michigan statutes and briefly described on the following pages. In addition to establishing "One Court of Justice", the Michigan Constitution authorized the appointment of a state court administrator to assist courts with administrative duties and tasks.



Connecting lines to the Circuit Court, the Court of Appeals, and the Supreme Court represent the various levels in the appeal process

## Appellate Courts

### Supreme Court

The Supreme Court is the highest court in the state, hearing cases appealed to it from the Court of Appeals. Cases are appealed to the Supreme Court by filing an application for "leave to appeal" with the Court. The Supreme Court has the authority to grant or deny any application. If an application is granted, the Supreme Court will hear the case; if denied, the decision made by the lower court remains unchanged. The Supreme Court also has original jurisdiction over some matters.

In addition to its judicial duties, the Supreme Court is responsible for the general administrative supervision of all courts in the state. The Supreme Court also establishes rules for practice and procedure in all courts.

The Supreme Court consists of seven justices; the Chief Justice and six Associate Justices. The justices are elected to serve eight year terms. Every two years one justice is selected by the court as chief justice. Although justices are nominated by political parties, they are elected on a non-partisan ballot. A candidate for the Supreme Court must be a qualified elector, licensed to practice law in Michigan, and at the time of election must be less than 70 years of age. The salary of the justices is fixed by the State Officers Compensation Commission and paid by the state.

Sessions of the Supreme Court are held in Lansing. At these sessions, the justices hear oral arguments by attorneys on cases which have been submitted in written briefs several weeks, months, or even years in advance of the hearing.

The justices devote their time between oral argument sessions and writing opinions on cases previously heard. The written opinion in each case, which receives the approval of a majority of the justices, becomes the decision of the Court. A justice may write a "concurring" opinion agreeing with the result of the majority opinion, but for reasons different from those expressed in the majority opinion. If a justice disagrees with the majority opinion in whole or in part, the justice may write the reasons for the disagreement in a "dissenting" opinion.

The justices also meet regularly in conferences to discuss and decide cases before them, to decide which cases to hear, and to act on rules and procedures and other administrative matters.

### Court of Appeals

The Court of Appeals was established by the 1963 State Constitution as an "intermediate" appellate court between the Supreme Court and Circuit Court. Jurisdiction of the Court of Appeals is established by state law, but its practice and procedure are governed by Supreme Court rule.

Judges of the Court of Appeals are chosen in non-partisan elections from four districts of approximately equal population. The state legislature may increase the number of judges and alter the districts from which they are elected by changing the state law. A candidate for the Court of Appeals must be a resident of the district in which the candidate is running, a qualified elector, licensed to practice law in Michigan, and at the time of election must be less than 70 years of age.

Court of Appeals judges are elected for six-year terms. Their salaries are set by the legislature. Every two years a chief judge is selected by the Supreme Court.

In addition to hearing cases, the chief judge performs administrative duties and other assignments indicated by the Supreme Court. Panels of Court of Appeals judges hear cases in Lansing, Detroit, Grand Rapids, and Marquette. The panels are rotated to encourage statewide uniformity in rulings by eliminating the likelihood of conflicting legal philosophies developing in specific geographical areas. The procedure for hearing cases is similar to that in the Supreme Court. The decision of a panel of the Court of Appeals is final except for those cases which the Supreme Court reviews.

## Trial Courts

### Circuit Court

The Circuit Court is referred to as the trial court of general jurisdiction in Michigan because of its very broad powers. Circuit court has jurisdiction over all actions except those given by state law to another court. Generally speaking, circuit court has original jurisdiction in all civil cases involving more than \$25,000; in all criminal cases where the offense involves a felony or certain serious misdemeanors; and in all family cases and domestic relations cases such as divorce, paternity actions, juvenile proceedings, and adoptions.

The state is divided into judicial circuits along county lines. The number of judges in a circuit reflects the

volume of business in the court. If there is more than one county in a circuit, judges travel from one county seat to another to hold court sessions.

The circuit court also hears cases appealed from lower courts and from some administrative agencies of state government. In addition, the circuit court has superintending control over other courts within the circuit, subject to final superintending powers of the Supreme Court.

Circuit judges are elected for six-year terms on non-partisan ballots. A candidate must be a resident of the circuit in which the candidate is running, a qualified elector, licensed to practice law in Michigan, and at the time of election less than 70 years of age. The legislature sets salaries for circuit judges.

The **family division** of the circuit court is a division of circuit court. The Family Division has exclusive jurisdiction over all family matters such as divorce, custody, parenting time, support, paternity, adoptions, name changes, juvenile proceedings, emancipation of minors, parental consent, and personal protection proceedings. The Family Division also has ancillary jurisdiction over cases involving guardianships and conservatorships and proceedings involving the mentally ill or developmentally disabled.

## Court of Claims

The Court of Claims has jurisdiction limited to hearing claims against the State of Michigan. As a general rule, a state cannot be sued without its consent. Michigan granted that consent by establishing the Court of Claims, which has exclusive jurisdiction in all claims except that the State Administrative Board is vested with discretionary authority in claims under \$1,000. The Court of Claims is part of the 30th Circuit Court (Ingham County).

## Probate Court

The Probate Court is a court of limited jurisdiction. The court's major function is the supervision of "probating" of wills and of the administration of estates and trusts of deceased persons by personal representatives as well as guardianships and conservatorships for persons with mental illness or developmental disability.

There is a probate court in each Michigan county with the exception of ten counties which have consolidated

to form five two-county probate court districts. Each district has one judge, and each of the remaining counties has one or more judges, based on volume of business in the court. In 14 counties, probate judges serve part-time.

Probate judges are also elected for six-year terms on non-partisan ballots, under the same requirements as circuit judges. The legislature sets their salaries.

## District Court

The District Court has exclusive jurisdiction of all civil litigation up to \$25,000 and also handles garnishments, eviction proceedings, land contract forfeitures, and other proceedings. For criminal cases, the district court conducts preliminary examinations in felony cases and handles all misdemeanors where punishment does not exceed one year in jail including arraignment, sentence, and setting and acceptance of bail. Civil infractions are also handled in district court.

A **small claims division** for certain civil claims is provided in the district court. Parties agree to waive their right to a jury, rules of evidence, representation by a lawyer, and the right to appeal the district judge's decision. If either party objects, the case will be heard by the general civil division of the district court.

District judges may appoint magistrates. The magistrates may set bail and accept bond in criminal matters; accept guilty pleas; sentence for traffic, motor carrier, and snowmobile violations and dog, game, and boat law violations; and issue arrest and search warrants. Attorney magistrates may hear small claims cases. Magistrates may, at the direction of the chief judge, perform other duties allowed by statute.

District judges are also elected for six-year terms on non-partisan ballots, under the same requirements as circuit judges. The legislature sets their salaries.

## Municipal Court

Municipal Court civil jurisdiction is limited to \$1,500. Four municipalities have chosen to retain a municipal court rather than change to district court. Its criminal jurisdiction is similar to district court. Municipal judges must be lawyers, residents, and electors of their cities. They are paid by the municipality and are elected for four-year terms as provided by city charter. They are part-time judges and may practice law.



## State Court Administrator

Michigan Constitution, Article VI, Sec. 3 directs that “. . . the supreme court shall appoint an administrator of the courts and other assistants of the supreme court as may be necessary to aid in the administration of the courts of this state. The administrator shall perform administrative duties assigned by the court.”

The State Court Administrator is charged with administering the state's trial courts pursuant to the policies developed by the Supreme Court. Under the Michigan Court Rules, the State Court Administrator supervises and examines administration of the courts; examines the status of calendars of the courts; collects and compiles statistical and other data; recommends the assignment of judges where courts are in need of assistance; monitors the efficiency of caseload management; prepares budget estimates of state appropriations needed for the judicial system; monitors judicial business; approves and publishes court forms; and certifies the adequacy of recording devices used in making records of proceedings in the trial courts.

For more specific court information, see the website:  
[http://www.courts.michigan.gov/scao/selfhelp/  
selfhelphome.htm](http://www.courts.michigan.gov/scao/selfhelp/selfhelphome.htm).

State Court Administrative Office  
PO Box 30048  
Lansing, MI 48909

## CRIMINAL CASES FILED

### Comparison with Prior Year

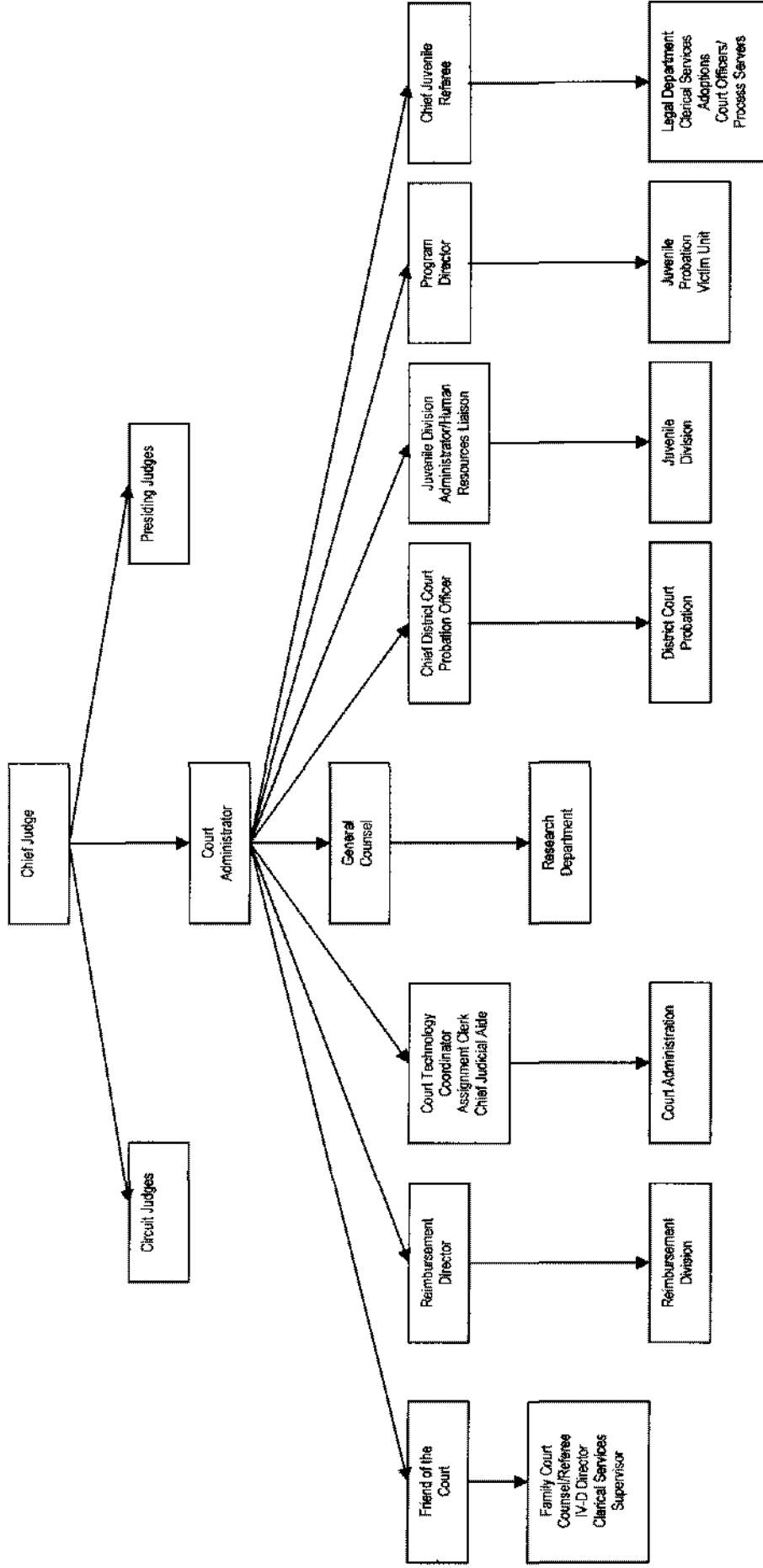
CATEGORY	2007	% OF TOTAL	2008	% OF TOTAL	+/- 2007	% +/-
ASSAULT	560	9.4%	545	8.9%	-15	-2.7%
AUTO	252	4.2%	232	3.8%	-20	-7.9%
B & E	563	9.4%	599	9.8%	36	6.4%
CSC	176	2.9%	186	3.0%	10	5.7%
CSC1	37	0.6%	36	0.6%	-1	-2.7%
DRUGS	2569	43.0%	2720	44.3%	151	5.9%
FRAUD	849	14.2%	824	13.4%	-25	-2.9%
MURDER	4	0.1%	1	0.0%	-3	-75.0%
MURDER1	15	0.3%	5	0.1%	-10	-66.7%
MURDER2	6	0.1%	2	0.0%	-4	-66.7%
MANSLTR	2	0.0%	2	0.0%	0	0.0%
NEG HOM	6	0.1%	8	0.1%	2	33.3%
OTHER	235	3.9%	182	3.0%	-53	-22.6%
OUIL	274	4.6%	316	5.1%	42	15.3%
PROPERTY	185	3.1%	252	4.1%	67	36.2%
ROBBERY	146	2.4%	120	2.0%	-26	-17.8%
WEAPON	91	1.5%	112	1.8%	21	23.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5970</b>		<b>6142</b>		<b>172</b>	<b>2.9%</b>

#### DESCRIPTION OF CASE TYPES:

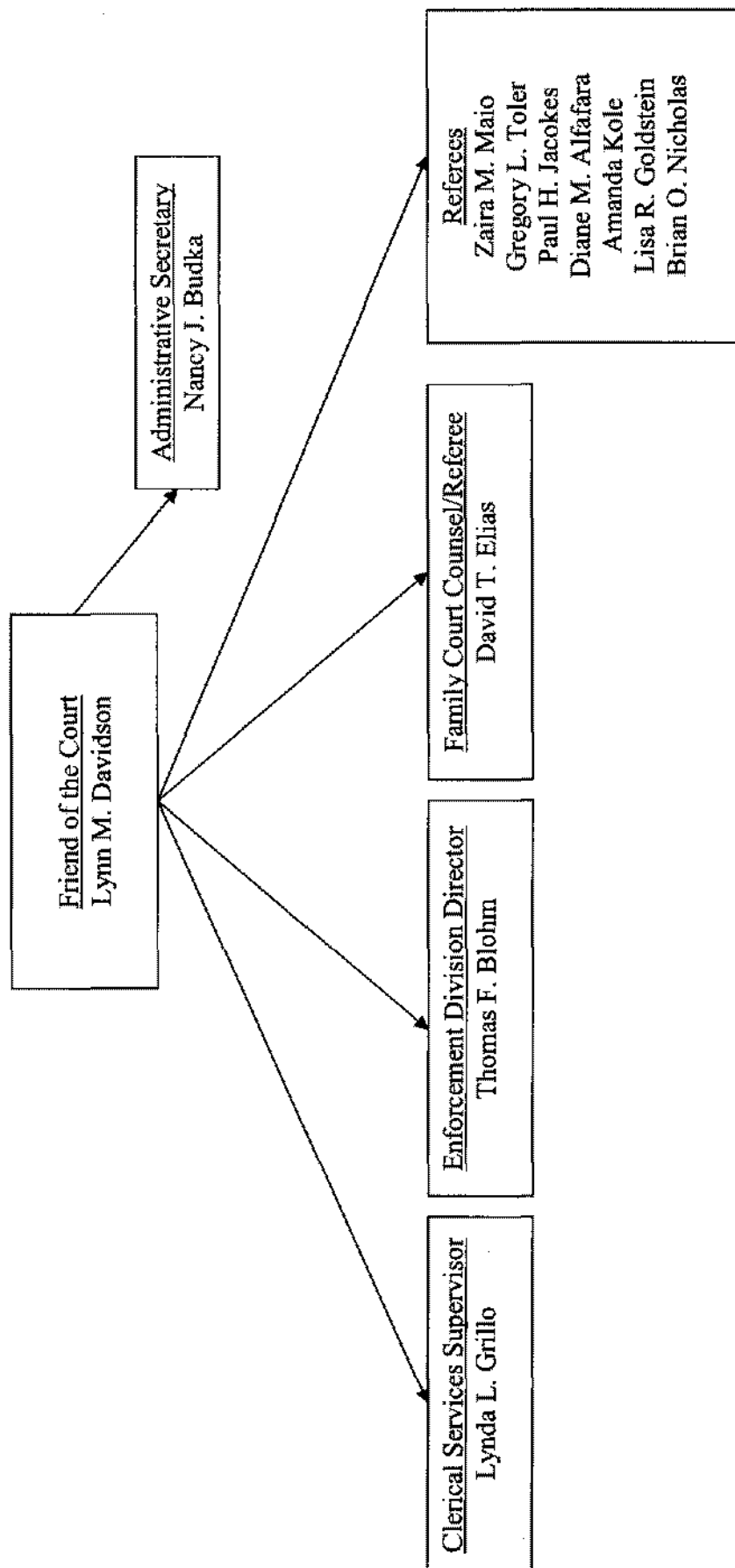
ASSAULT	Stalking, Assault & Battery, Assault w/Dangerous Weapon, etc.
AUTO	Unlawful driving away, operating violations
B & E	Breaking and Entering, Home Invasion, Larceny in a Building, etc.
CSC	Criminal Sexual Conduct other than First Degree
CSC1	Criminal Sexual Conduct - First Degree
DRUGS	Controlled substance violations
FRAUD	Embezzlement, Uttering & Publishing, Larceny over \$100, etc.
MURDER	Miscellaneous homicide charges
MURDER1	Murder - First Degree
MURDER2	Murder - Second Degree
MANSLTR	Involuntary manslaughter, Voluntary Manslaughter, Manslaughter w/motor vehicle
NEG HOM	Negligent homicide
OTHER	Gambling, Escape, Kidnapping, Resist & Obstruct Officer, etc.
OUIL	Operating Under the Influence charges
PROPERTY	Arson, Stolen Property, Malicious Destruction, etc.
ROBBERY	Armed Robbery and related offenses
WEAPON	Offenses involving unlawful use or possession of a weapon

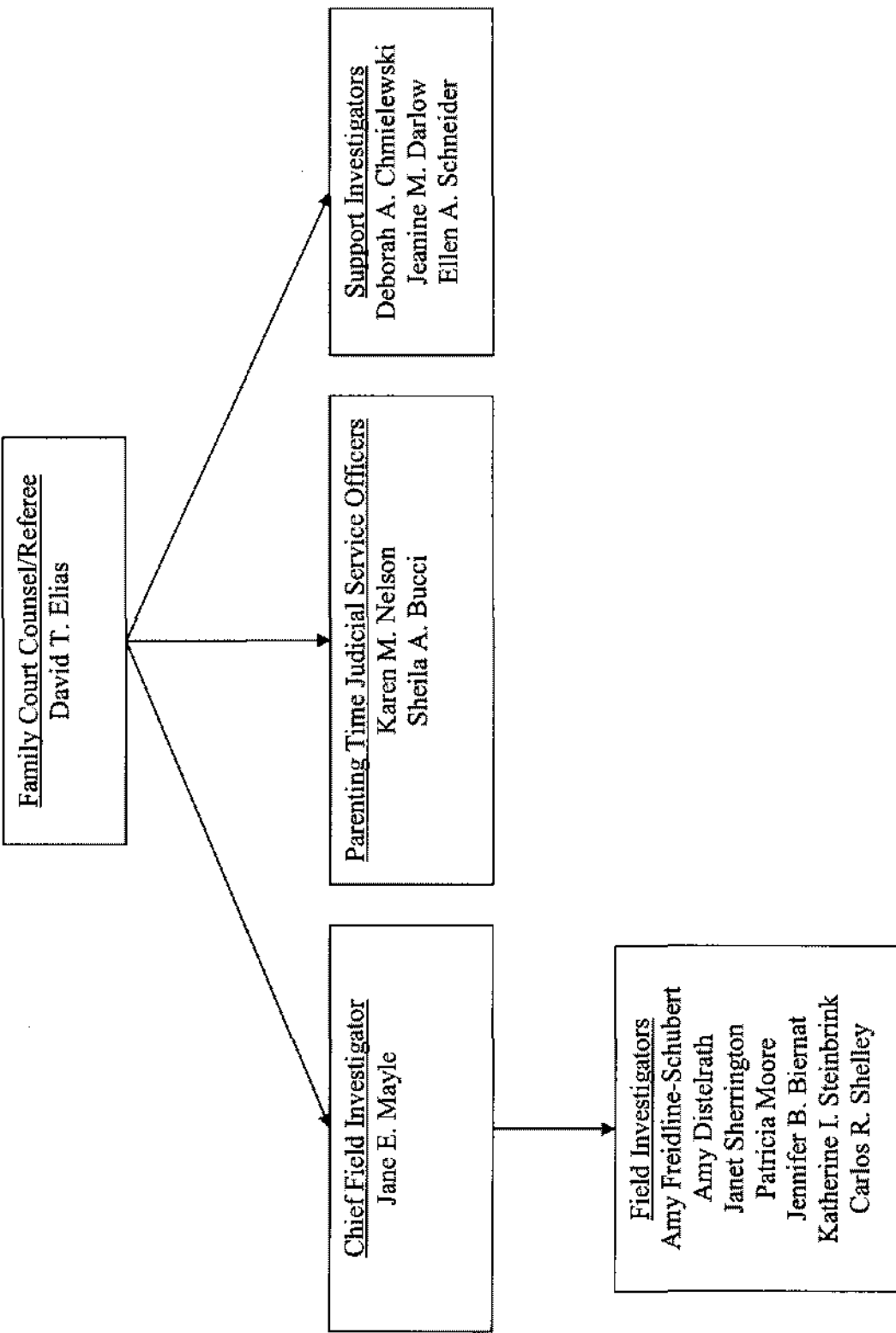
B

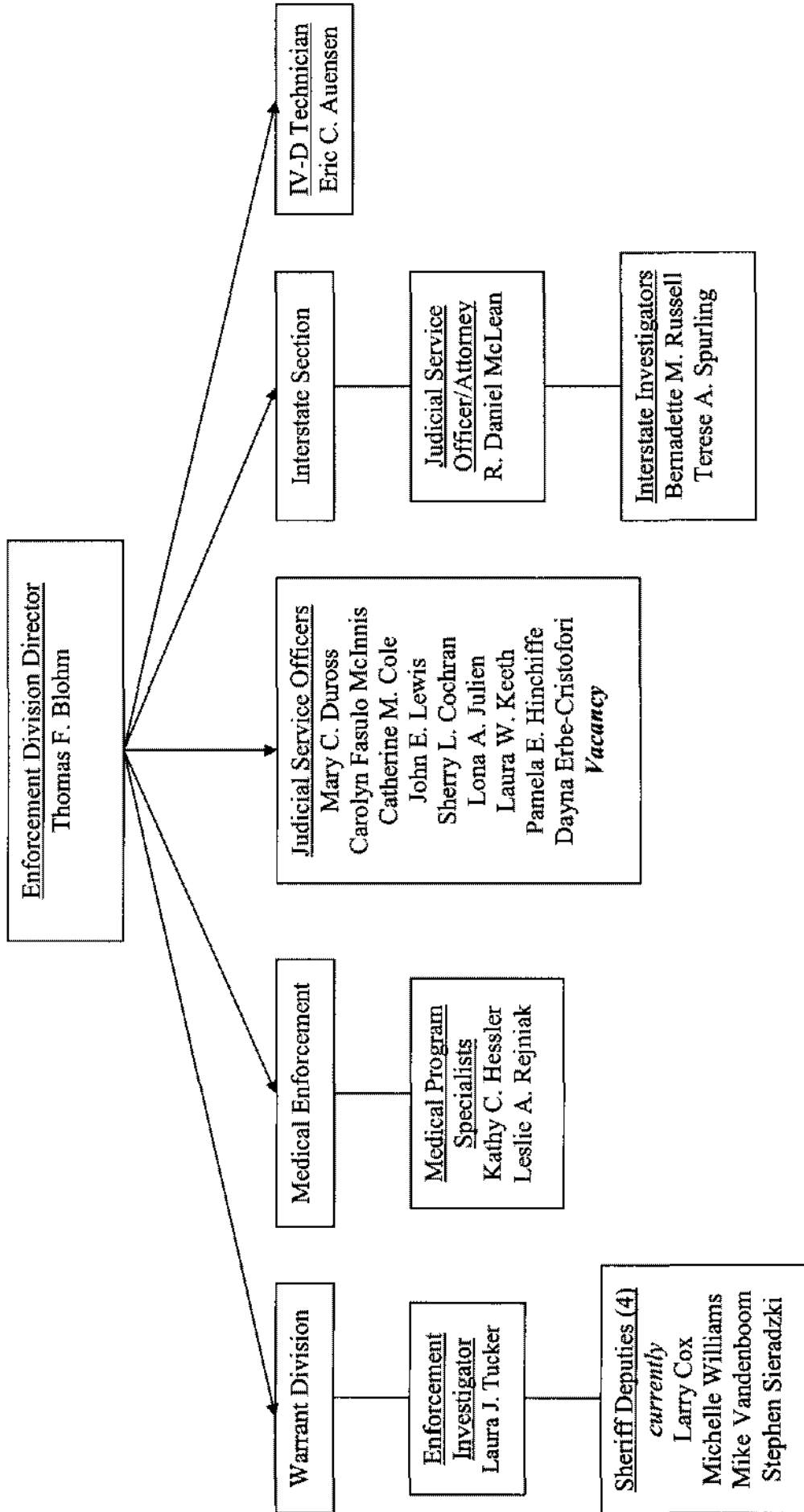
# MACOMB COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



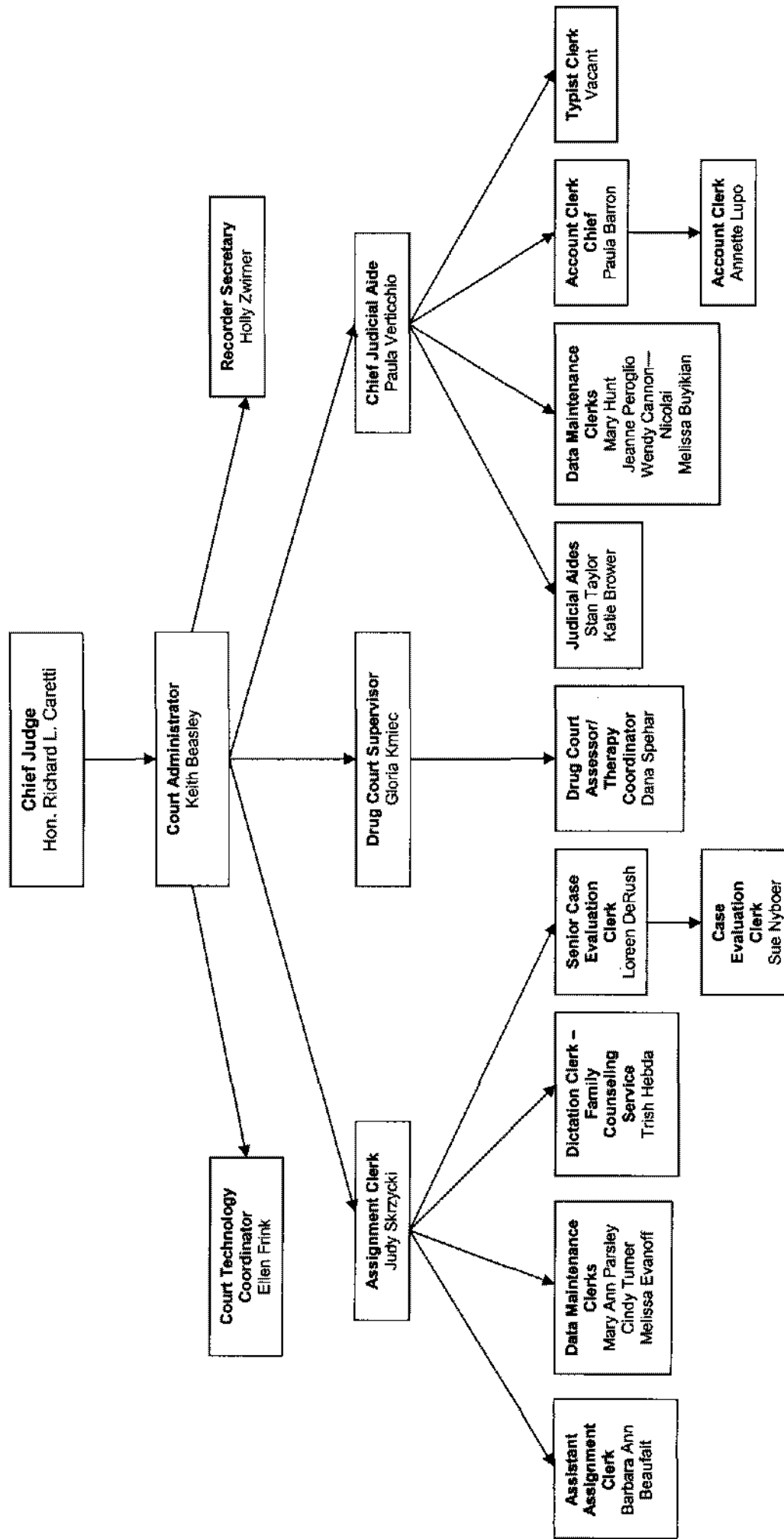
# FRIEND OF THE COURT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART







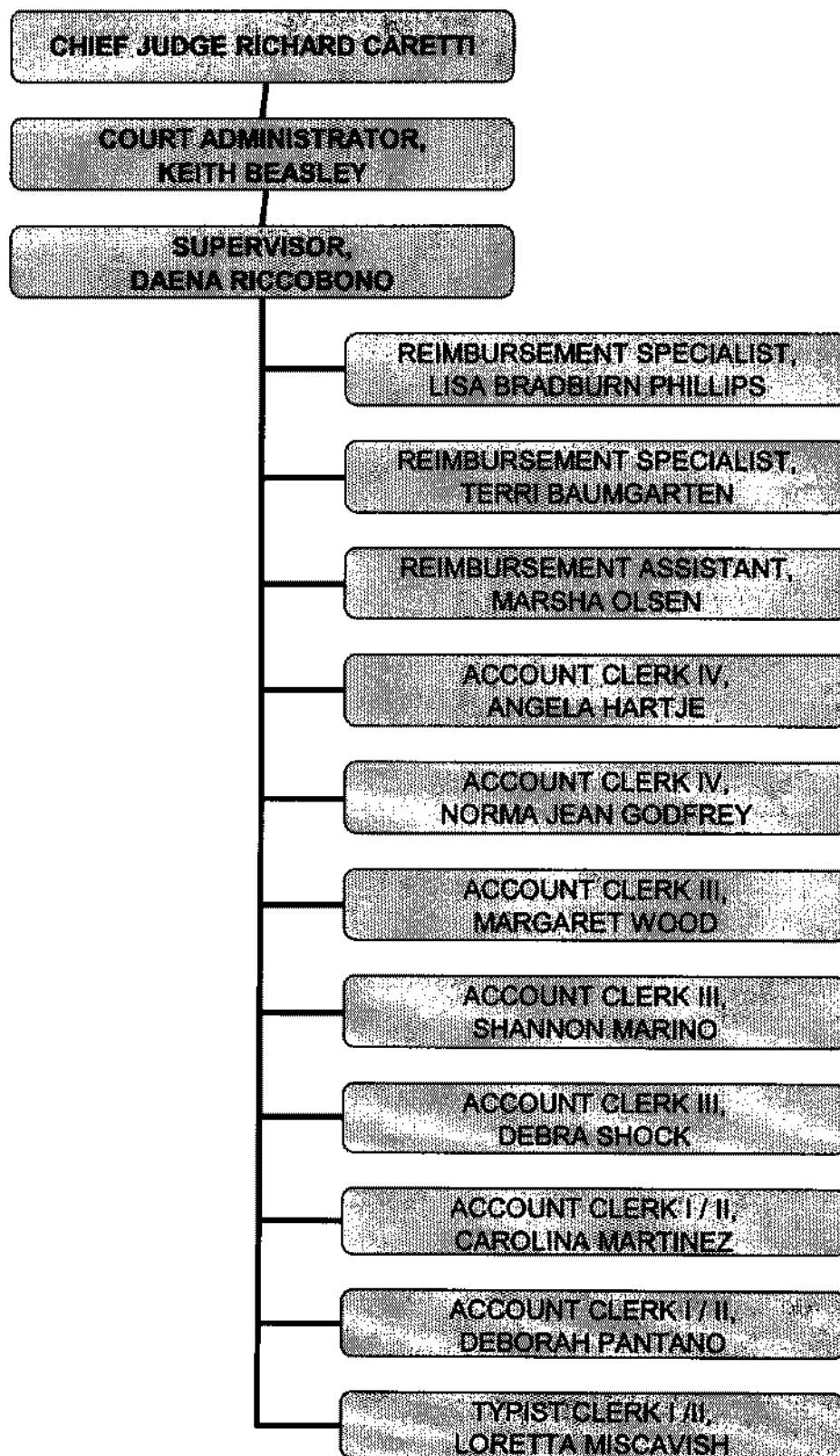
# COURT ADMINISTRATION ORGANIZATIONAL CHART



FF

(3/20/08)

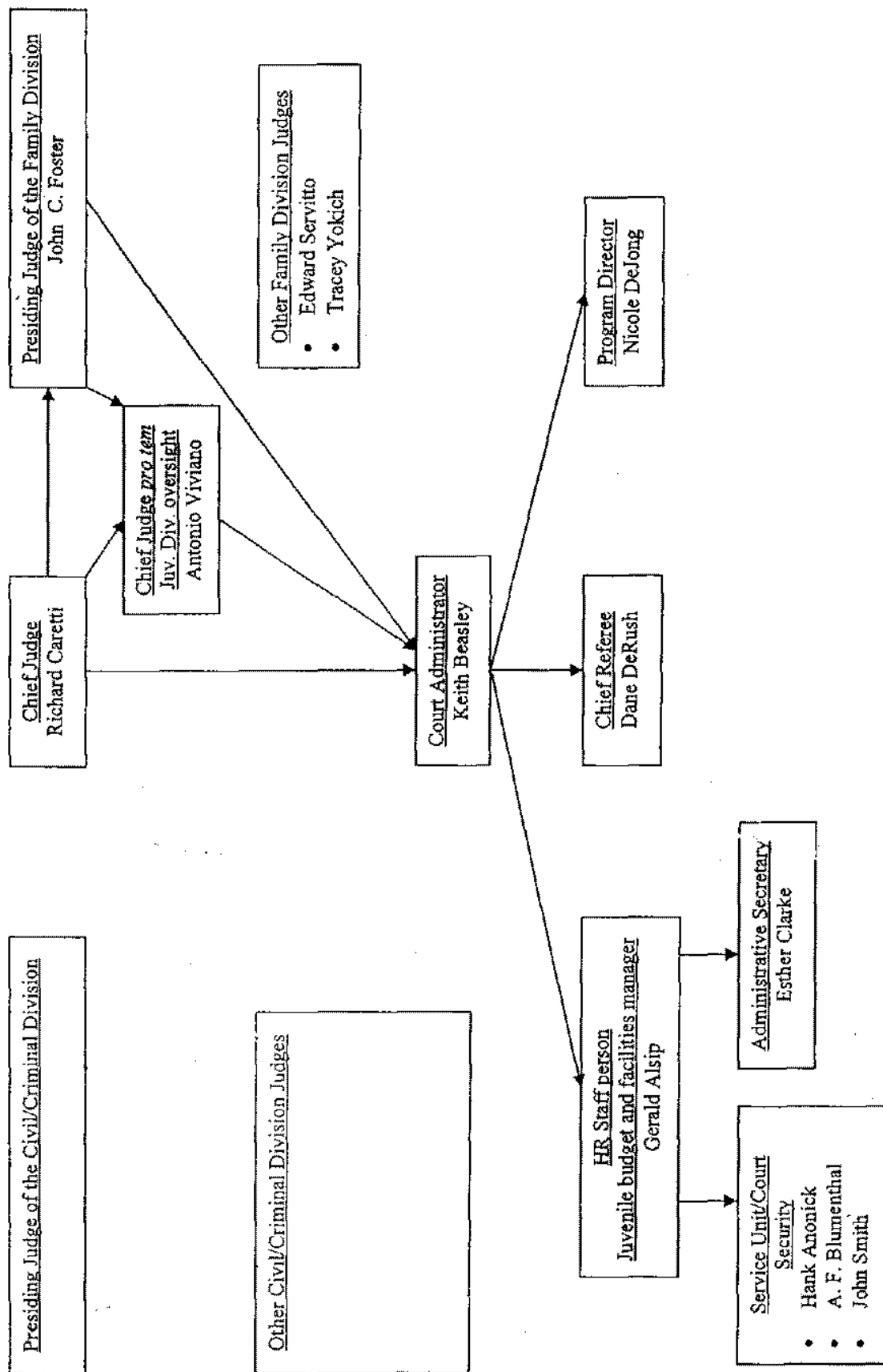
# REIMBURSEMENT DIVISION ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

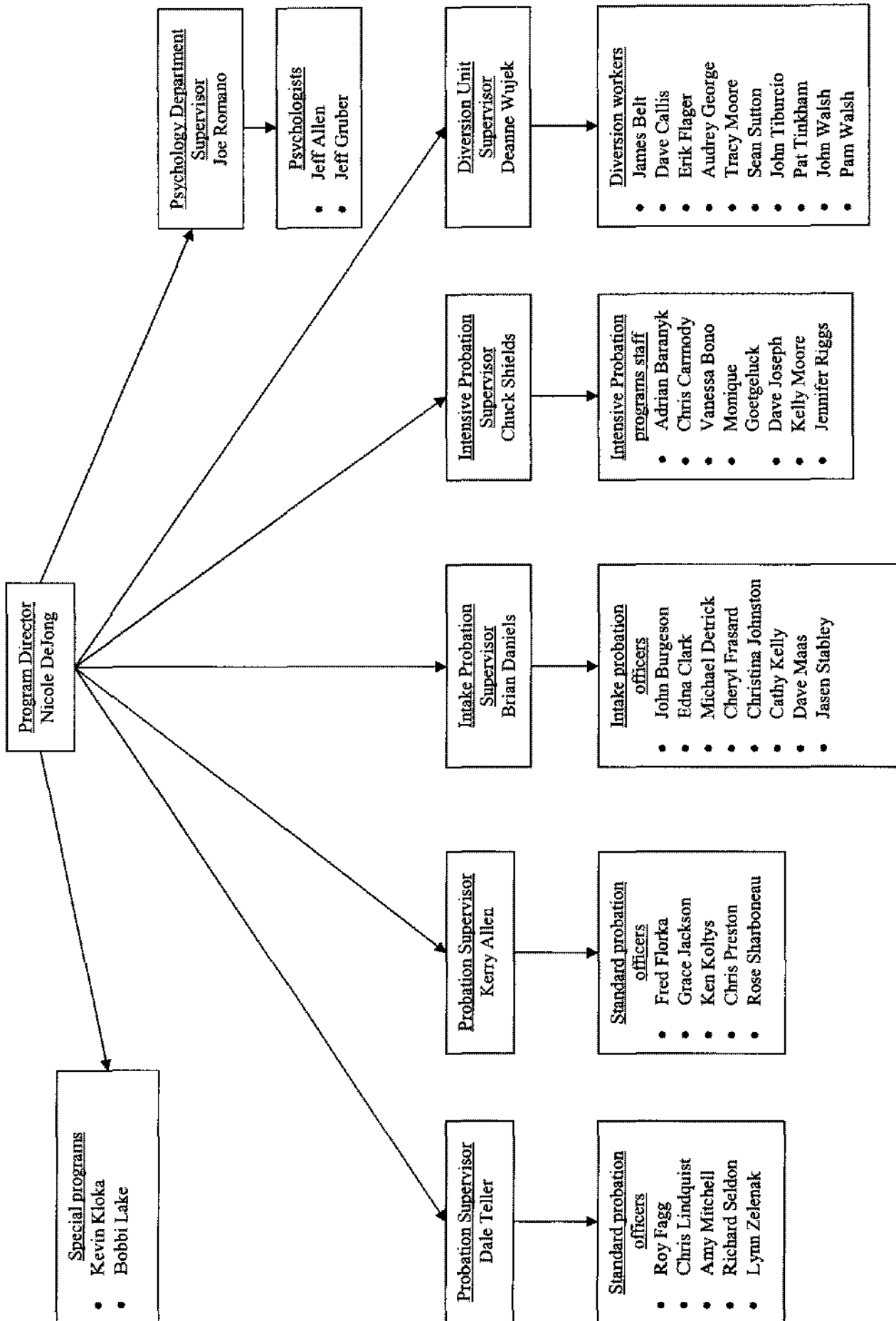


REVISED 03/05/09

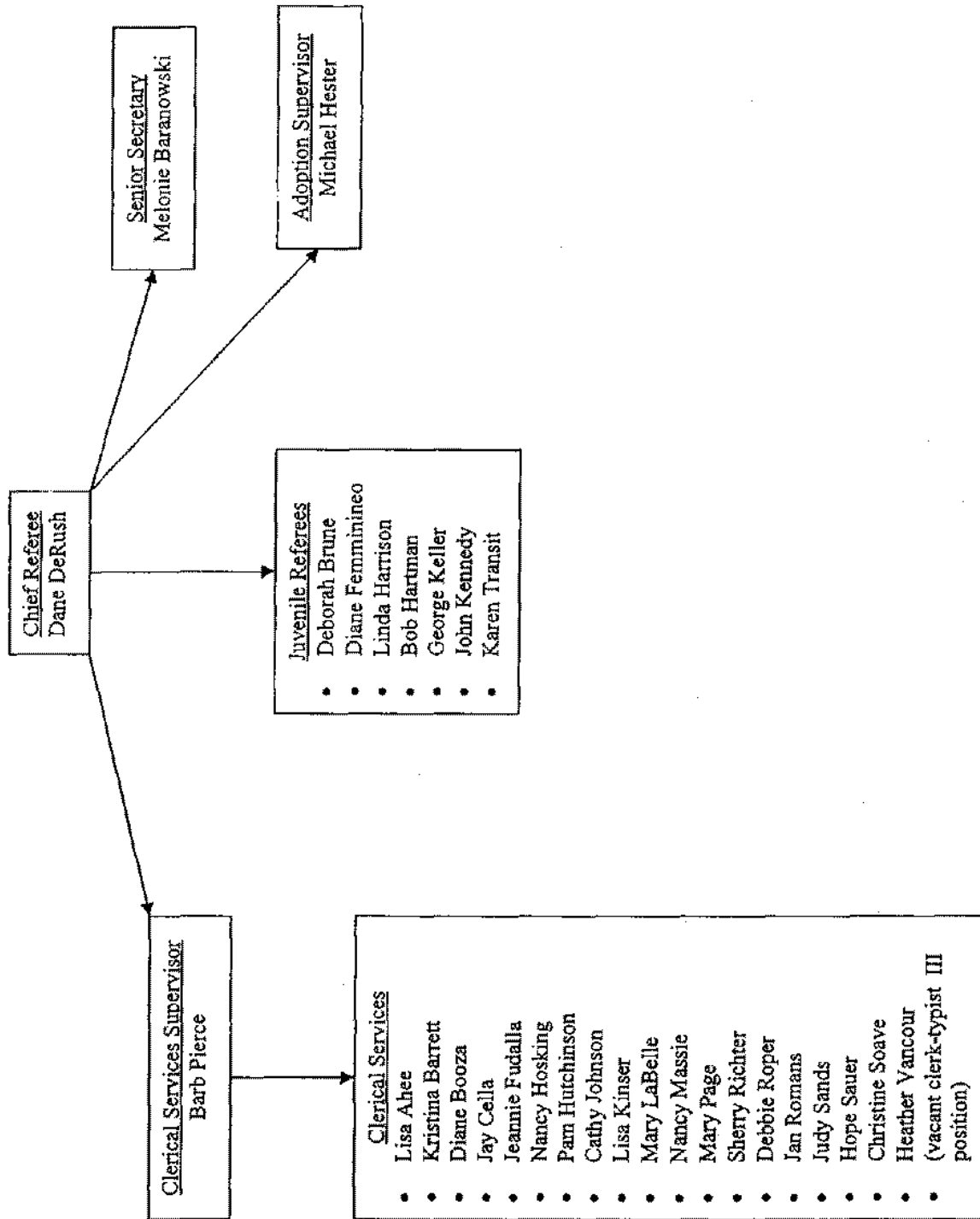
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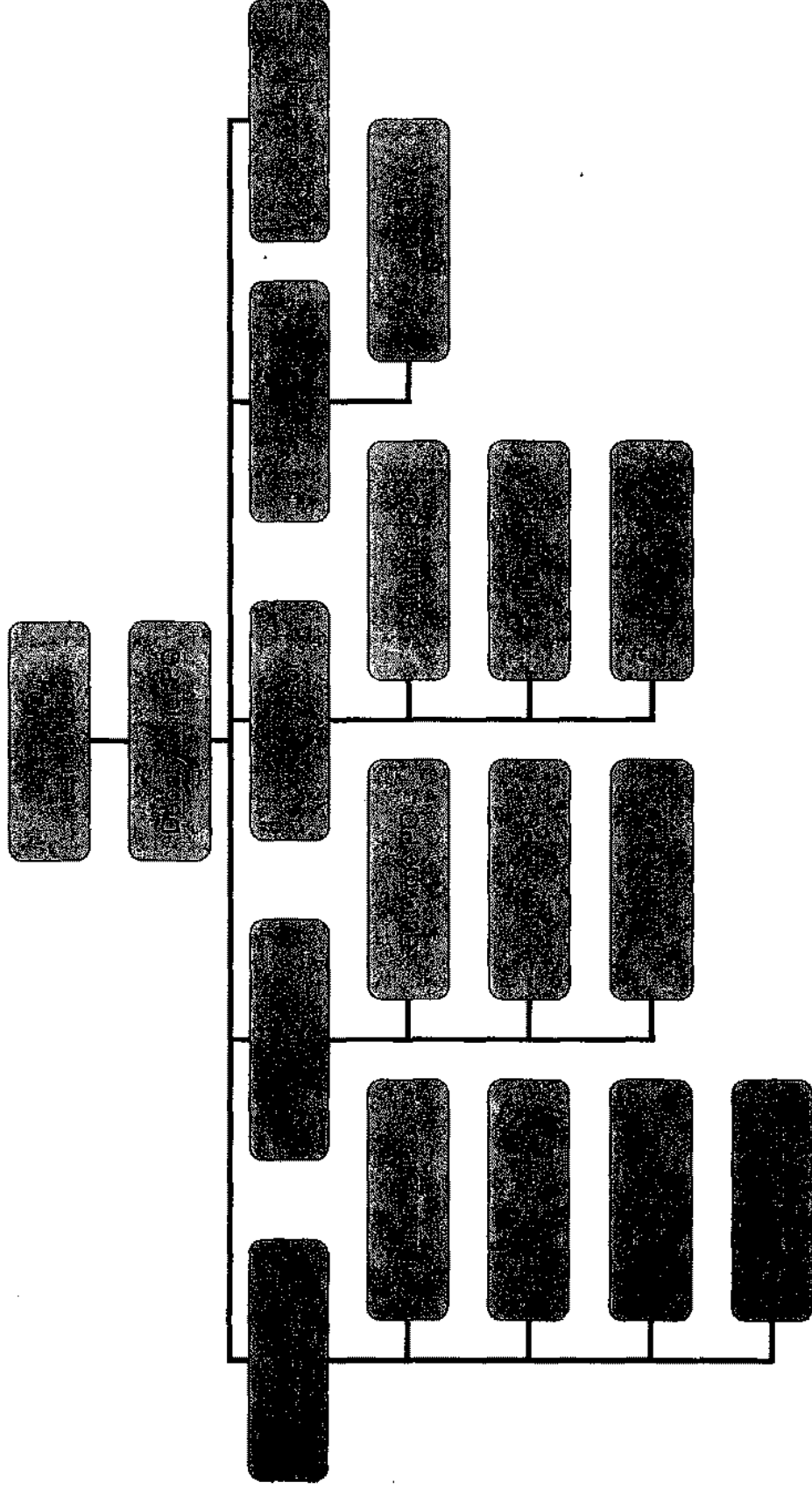




H



# District Court Probation Organizational Chart – Feb. 2009



# **RECYCLABLE PAPER**

RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_ FULL BOARD MEETING DATE: MARCH 26, 2009

AGENDA ITEM:

MACOMB COUNTY, MICHIGAN

RESOLUTION TO RECEIVE AND FILE OUTLINE AND PRESENTATION ON THE  
CIRCUIT COURT ADULT FELONY DRUG COURT.

INTRODUCED BY: Commissioner William Crouchman, Chair, Courts and Legal Affairs  
Committee

The presentation is supported by the attached outline.

COMMITTEE / MEETING DATE:

Courts & Legal Affairs

March 17, 2009

## ADULT FELONY DRUG COURT PRESENTATION

MARCH 17, 2009

- I. Gloria Kmiec, Drug Court Supervisor – Introduction
  - A. History of Macomb County program: This is the 6<sup>th</sup> year of operation. The pilot program began in 2003 utilizing the resources of Community Corrections. A four-year federal grant provided the original funds. This has expired and currently funding is received from Macomb County (\$210,000) and from the Michigan Drug Court Program (\$71,000 past FY award). The program began with Judge Deborah Servitto and Judge James Biernat.
  - B. Target population: The original target population was probation violators who were facing a minimum of nine months in jail. By 2004, the State asked the Drug Court to also work with persons who were prison bound. Thus, the services were expanded to felony offenders who had a parole violation for a new offense. The Drug Court was awarded additional funding to work with these defendants.
  - C. Referral process: Under the statutory authority (MCL 600.1062) both the originating judge and the assistant prosecutor must agree on the record to allow a defendant to be referred to the program. The defense attorney fills out the *Eligibility Screening* form and the drug court staff then reviews the criminal history of the candidates to ascertain eligibility. Violent offenders are not eligible for the program.
  - D. Assessment process: Fully licensed clinicians complete clinical assessments to determine alcohol and drug dependence and levels of motivation. Appropriate levels of care are determined and an initial treatment plan is developed. This begins upon sentencing to the program.
  - E. Ten Key Components drug courts must adhere to:
    - 1. Drug courts integrate alcohol and other drug treatment services with justice system case processing.
    - 2. Using a non-adversarial approach, prosecution and defense counsel promote public safety while protecting participants' due process rights.
    - 3. Eligible participants are identified early and promptly placed into the drug court program.
    - 4. Drug courts provide access to a continuum of alcohol, drug, and other related treatment and rehabilitation services.

5. Abstinence is monitored by frequent alcohol and other drug testing.
  6. A coordinated strategy governs drug court responses to participants' compliance.
  7. Ongoing judicial interaction with each drug court participant is essential.
  8. Monitoring and evaluation measure the achievement of program goals and gauge effectiveness.
  9. Continuing interdisciplinary education promotes effective drug court planning, implementation, and operation.
  10. Forging partnerships among drug courts, public agencies, and community-based organizations generates local support and enhances drug court program effectiveness.
- F. Results of recidivism study: The program duration is from 15 to 21 months. In February 2009 we celebrated the 100<sup>th</sup> drug court graduation. Criminal records were run on each graduate to ascertain how many have a new felony conviction since graduation. We are very pleased to find that 80% have no new felony convictions. This is gratifying because each of the graduates was a repeat offender when sentenced to the drug court.
- G. Incarceration days saved: The Macomb County Jail cost to incarcerate one inmate for one day is \$84.75. The drug court has saved over \$2,188,160. Further savings is experienced by the State in regards to prison beds.
- H. The defendants pay a drug court fee, a portion of the drug testing costs, a portion of the treatment costs, and pay defense and probation costs.

## II.

Judge James Biernat –  
 Judge Diane M. Druzinski –

- A. Impact of treatment courts vs. standard judicial system
- B. Vision for the future

## III. Drug Court graduate – Vikki Carrow

- A. Personal struggle with drugs & legal implications
- B. Participation in the Drug Court
- C. Current situation



# **RECYCLABLE PAPER**

RESOLUTION NO. \_\_\_\_\_ FULL BOARD MEETING DATE: MARCH 26, 2009

AGENDA ITEM:

MACOMB COUNTY, MICHIGAN

RESOLUTION TO GRANT THE CIRCUIT COURT PERMISSION TO APPLY FOR A  
RENEWAL OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN ADULT FELONY DRUG COURT GRANT  
FOR THE STATE FISCAL YEAR OF 2009 – 2010.

INTRODUCED BY: Commissioner William Crouchman, Chair, Courts and Legal Affairs  
Committee

The reasons for this request are provided in the supporting letter from Chief Judge Richard L.  
Caretta.

COMMITTEE / MEETING DATE:

Courts & Legal Affairs

March 17, 2009

**STATE OF MICHIGAN**



**SIXTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT COURT**

**RICHARD L. CARETTI**  
CIRCUIT JUDGE

**40 N. MAIN STREET  
MOUNT CLEMENS, MICHIGAN 48043**

**DEBORAH E. ROSER**  
SECRETARY  
(586) 469-5137

March 4, 2009

Commissioner William Crouchman, Chair  
Courts & Legal Affairs Committee  
One S. Main, 9<sup>th</sup> Floor  
Mt. Clemens, MI 48043

Dear Commissioner Crouchman:

Please place the request of the Adult Felony Drug Court for permission to apply for the Michigan Drug Court Grant Program for Fiscal Year 2010, on the agenda of the March 17, 2009 Courts & Legal Affairs Committee.

The Michigan Drug Court Grant application will be due in mid-May for the grant year which will run from October 1, 2009 through September 30, 2010. We are unable to attach the grant application announcement as of yet because the State issues those documents in April, without much lead-time to make a request to the Board. There is no match required by the State. The Drug Court will again request \$100,000 from the MDCGP. The Drug Court was awarded \$60,000 from the State for the 2009 fiscal year and was allowed to carry-over \$11,000 from FY 2008.


The Drug Court works with an average of 80 defendants per quarter. It is an alternative to incarceration that is aimed at individuals who will serve time, if not granted admission to the program. It is only offered to non-violent offenders with substance abuse problems. Its goal is to help participants return to being stable, law-abiding, citizens of our communities. These defendants, if incarcerated, would fill one pod in the Macomb County Jail.

The Adult Drug Court docket is handled by Judges James M. Biernat, Sr. and Diane M. Druzinski, in addition to their normal dockets. There have been 101 graduates of the Drug Court to date – saving a total of 40,494 incarceration days for these defendants had they not been sentenced to Drug Court. This estimate is quite accurate because the judges determine, at each sentencing, what they would have sentenced the defendant to had he or she not entered Drug Court. Of those days, 25,819 were Macomb County Jail days (the rest being prison days). At the current daily Jail cost for prisoners of \$84.75, Drug Court has helped Macomb County avoid incarceration costs of \$2,188,160!

We are very pleased to report that a recent study of all graduates of our Drug Court since its inception revealed that 80% have had no further felony criminal convictions!

In addition, the program has brought in fees from participants of \$49,681 since its inception in 2004. 2008 was the highest year for fees yet: \$15,490. Each participant must also enter into a payment agreement with Judicial Aide to repay outstanding fees and costs. Those who have child support payments must make payments as a condition to Drug Court participation. Each participant also is required to perform 24 hours of community service prior to graduation.

Thank you for your consideration.

Very truly yours,  
  
Richard L. Caretti,  
Chief Judge

c: Hon. James M. Biernat, Drug Court Judge  
Hon. Diane M. Druzinski, Drug Court Judge  
Keith Beasley, Court Administrator  
Gloria Kmiec, Drug Court Supervisor

# **RECYCLABLE PAPER**

RESOLUTION NO.

FULL BOARD MEETING DATE: 3/26/09

AGENDA ITEM: \_\_\_\_\_

MACOMB COUNTY, MICHIGAN

RESOLUTION TO: RECEIVE AND FILE MONTHLY REPORTS FROM CORPORATION COUNSEL

INTRODUCED BY: WILLIAM CROUCHMAN, CHAIRPERSON, COURTS & LEGAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

COMMITTEE/MEETING DATE

Courts & Legal Affairs – 03/17/09

**FREEDOM OF  
INFORMATION ACT REQUESTS**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Department</u>	<u>Requesting Party</u>	<u>Material Requested</u>	<u>Attorney</u>
1/27/09	Corp Counsel	Ryan McKindles	Settlement Agreement and Covenant Not to Sue between parties	Brumbaugh
1/29/09	Sheriff	Tina White	Sheriff Sale: 68071 Howard Street Richmond, MI 48062	Meyerand
1/29/09	Sheriff	Norma	Sheriff Sale: 32655 26 Mile Road New Haven, MI	Meyerand
2/10/09	Purchasing	Dawn Smith	Documents for Bid 2-08	Brumbaugh
2/12/09	Sheriff	Kim Lorn: Rice	Bid Sheet: 36743 Midship Clinton Twp, MI	Meyerand
2/12/09	Sheriff	Paul Saigh	Foreclosure Sale: 22643 Alger St. Clair Shores, MI	Meyerand
2/18/09	Sheriff	Nancy Shiner	Sheriff Sale: 4288 Four Season Ct. Shelby, MI	Meyerand
2/23/09	Sheriff	Paul Basacchi	Sheriff Sale: 24710 Little Mack St. Clair Shores, MI	Meyerand
2/23/09	Sheriff	Rachelle Klozik	Sheriff Sale: 19268 Lakeland Dr. Macomb, MI	Meyerand
2/26/09	Sheriff	Ghaleb Safadi	Sheriff Sale: 22332 Violet St. Clair Shores, MI	Meyerand
2/27/09	Sheriff	John Hodges	Bid Sheet: 38148 Thames Ct. Sterling Heights, MI	Meyerand
2/27/09	Animal Shelter	Mark Pellecchia	Reports re: pit bulls	Smith
3/2/09	Finance	Janie Abbott	Unclaimed / Stale Dated Checks	Krycia
3/4/09	Facilities	Curtis Lichy	Documents re The Clemens Center	Krycia
3/4/09	Sheriff	Martha Allen-Sivan	Sheriff Sale: 6101 Academy Drive, 6135 Annapolis Drive and 6532 Adams, Washington, MI	Meyerand
3/6/09	Purchasing	Vicky Komendera	Contract awarded to Correctional Medical Services	Brumbaugh

**CONTRACTS REVIEWED BY CORPORATION COUNSEL**  
**1/27/09 to 3/6/09**

**CIRCUIT COURT**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Reviewed By</u>	<u>Approved By</u>
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**COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Reviewed By</u>	<u>Approved By</u>
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**COMMUNITY SERVICES**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Reviewed By</u>	<u>Approved By</u>
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2/19/09	Department of Human Services. MPSC Deliverable Fuels Agreement	G. Brumbaugh	
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**COOPERATIVE EXTENSION**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Reviewed By</u>	<u>Approved By</u>
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**CORPORATION COUNSEL**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Reviewed By</u>	<u>Approved By</u>
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3/5/09	Agreement for Code Enforcement Warren CDBG Area	J. Smith	
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3/5/09	Agreement for Code Enforcement Warren Non-CDBG Area	J. Smith	
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**COUNTY CLERK/REGISTER OF DEEDS**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Reviewed By</u>	<u>Approved By</u>
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**DISTRICT COURT**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Reviewed By</u>	<u>Approved By</u>
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**EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Reviewed By</u>	<u>Approved By</u>
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2/6/09	Amendment 1 FY 2007 Michigan Homeland Security Grant Program Grant Agreement	G. Brumbaugh	
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3/6/09      Agreement for Grant Funded  
Equipment & Supplies – Wayne County      J. Smith

**EQUALIZATION**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Reviewed By</u>	<u>Approved By</u>
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**FACILITIES & OPERATIONS**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Reviewed By</u>	<u>Approved By</u>
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**FAMILY COURT**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Reviewed By</u>	<u>Approved By</u>
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**FINANCE**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Reviewed By</u>	<u>Approved By</u>
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2/19/09	Audit Engagement Letter	G. Brumbaugh	
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2/19/09	Agreement for Services Btn County and Macomb Health Plan (Renewal)	J. Smith	
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2/19/09	Resident County Hospitalization Reimbursement Agreement Btn County and Macomb Health Plan (Renewal)	J. Smith	
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**FRIEND OF THE COURT**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Reviewed By</u>	<u>Approved By</u>
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**HEALTH**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Reviewed By</u>	<u>Approved By</u>
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**HUMAN RESOURCES**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Reviewed By</u>	<u>Approved By</u>
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**INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Reviewed By</u>	<u>Approved By</u>
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**JUVENILE COURT**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Reviewed By</u>	<u>Approved By</u>
2/9/09	Juvenile Division Contract for Delinquency Prevention Services/DMC Grant Van Dyke Public Schools	J. Smith	
2/9/09	Juvenile Division Contract for Delinquency Prevention Services/DMC Grant Mr. Daniel Bienkowski	J. Smith	

**JUVENILE JUSTICE CENTER**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Reviewed By</u>	<u>Approved By</u>
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**LIBRARY**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Reviewed By</u>	<u>Approved By</u>
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**MARTHA T BERRY - CONTRACT APPROVAL IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE SOCIAL SERVICES BOARD**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Reviewed By</u>	<u>Approved By</u>
2/11/09	Contract for Services Consultant	G. Brumbaugh	
2/11/09	Contract for Services of Consultant Administrative Assistant	G. Brumbaugh	
2/11/09	Contract for Services for Payroll	G. Brumbaugh	
2/25/09	Independent Contractor Agreement	G. Brumbaugh	

**MENTAL HEALTH BOARD - CONTRACT APPROVAL IS THE RESPONSIBILITY OF MENTAL HEALTH BOARD**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Reviewed By</u>	<u>Approved By</u>
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**PARKS & RECREATION**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Reviewed By</u>	<u>Approved By</u>
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**PLANNING**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Reviewed By</u>	<u>Approved By</u>
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**PROSECUTOR****Date**      **Contract****Reviewed By****Approved By****PURCHASING****Date**      **Contract****Reviewed By****Approved By****REGISTER OF DEEDS****Date**      **Contract****Reviewed By****Approved By**

1/28/09      2008 Macomb County Monumentation Agreement

G. Brumbaugh

1/28/09      2009 Agreement for Services of County Representative for Monumental/ Remonumentation Program

G. Brumbaugh

1/28/09      2009 Agreement for Services for a Peer Group Member (Independent Contractor For Monumentation/Remonumentation Program

G. Brumbaugh

**RISK MANAGEMENT & SAFETY****Date**      **Contract****Reviewed By****Approved By****SENIOR CITIZENS****Date**      **Contract****Reviewed By****Approved By****SHERIFF****Date**      **Contract****Reviewed By****Approved By****TREASURER****Date**      **Contract****Reviewed By****Approved By**

**WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT BOARD - CONTRACT APPROVAL IS THE  
RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PRIVATE INDUSTRY COUNCIL.**

<u>Date</u>	<u>Contract</u>	<u>Reviewed By</u>	<u>Approved By</u>
3/3/09	Executive Summary	G. Brumbaugh	
3/3/09	Proposed Program Year 2009 to 2012 Contract Budget	G. Brumbaugh	

**FILES REVIEWED FOR BILLING**

<b><u>Date</u></b>	<b><u>File</u></b>
3/6/09	Arnold
3/6/09	Bertolini
3/6/09	Cleary
3/6/09	Cristini
3/6/09	Burrell
3/6/09	Dimeo
3/6/09	Floyd
3/6/09	LeBeau
3/6/09	McCarty
3/6/09	Uhrynowski
3/6/09	Van Heck
3/6/09	Walker
3/6/09	Yarbrough
3/6/09	Bruder
3/6/09	EllisDon
3/6/09	Gudger
3/6/09	Hillside
3/6/09	Johnson
3/6/09	KRS-A.E. Equities
3/6/09	Project Control Systems
3/6/09	Barnes
3/6/09	Unfair Labor Practice
3/6/09	Whitehead
3/6/09	Guy
3/6/09	Hall
3/6/09	Hatchett
3/6/09	Maples

<u>DATE REC'D</u>		<u>CASE #</u>	<u>CASE NAME</u>	<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>STATUS</u>	<u>DEPT.</u>	<u>ASSIGNED TO</u>
<u>LAWSUITS - 2009</u>							
1/6/2009	08-5602-CH		Kenmoore Contracting v Commissioners, et al	Foreclosure on mechanic's lien on prop (taxes owed on prop)	Open	Treasurer	Frank Krycia
1/12/2009	08-5673-CZ		Brodie Corporation v Acquired Manufacturing	Tax lien foreclosure	Open	Treasurer	Frank Krycia
1/13/2009	08-5385-NZ		Burnett, Everett v Eric J. Smith, et al	Prosecutor failed to protect Plff's rights as an inmate	Open	Prosecutor	George Brumbaugh
2/26/2009	2:08-cv-15011		El, Marlon v Sheriff's Department, et al	Alleged excessive force/assault by officers	Open	Sheriff	Plunkett Cooney
2/10/2009	09-0540-PD		Walter, Matthew v Sheriff's Department	Seizure of property (guns)	Open	Sheriff	Frank Krycia
2/20/2009	09-769-NI		Woo, Walter v Sheriff's Department	Traffic accident involving a Sheriff's vehicle	Open	Sheriff	Martin Bacon

**REIMBURSEMENT FILES**  
**2008 to Present**

<b><u>Name</u></b>	<b><u>Year</u></b>	<b><u>Reason for Debt</u></b>	<b><u>Amount</u></b>	<b><u>Status</u></b>
Achorn, April	2008	Prisoner Reimb. (57 Defendants)	\$158,140.00	Judgment
Adams, Gerald	2008	Prisoner Reimb. (56 Defendants)	\$105,120.00	Judgment
Adams, Montez	2008	Prisoner Reimb. (50 Defendants)	\$91,530.00	Judgment
Adamson, Kristin	2009	Prisoner Reimb. (57 Defendants)	\$116,538.00	Judgment
Addis, Jeremy	2008	Prisoner Reimb. (49 Defendants)	\$104,360.00	Judgment
Addleman, James II	2008	Prisoner Reimb. (47 Defendants)	\$75180.00	Judgment
Aguilar, Juan	2008	Prisoner Reimb. (46 Defendants)	\$80,760.00	Judgment
Arko, John (Akers)	2008	Prisoner Reimb. (55 Defendants)	\$104,070.00	Judgment
Albert, Rene	2009	Prisoner Reimb. (61 Defendants)	\$139,790.00	Suit filed
Alexander, Charles	2008	Prisoner Reimb. (56 Defendants)	\$99,300.00	Judgment
Allen, Robert	2008	Prisoner Reimb. (52 Defendants)	\$89,707.00	Judgment
Allen, Rosemary	2008	Prisoner Reimb. (57 Defendants)	\$95,550.00	Judgment
Armstrong, Recina	2009	Prisoner Reimb. ( 45 Defendants)	\$128,970.00	Suit filed
Baltsas, Themestocke	2008	Prisoner Reimb. (59 Defendants)	\$101,070.00	Suit filed

Blaski, Daniel	2008	Prisoner Reimb. (9 Defendants)	\$8,190.00	Judgment
Braswell, Dwayne	2008	Prisoner Reimb. (13 Defendants)	\$7,170.00	Judgment
Brown, Shelton, et al	2008	Prisoner Reimb. (37 Defendants)	\$67,290.00	Judgment
Connor, Lorne	2008	County hospitalization (MTB Reimb)	\$5,100.00	File opened
Cox, William Jr.	2008	Prisoner Reimb. (1 Defendant)	\$1,290.00	Consent Jmt.
Cribbs, Edward	2008	County hospitalization (MTB Reimb.)	\$3,925.66	File opened
Deitz, Marc	2008	Prisoner Reimb. (1 Defendant)	\$1,440.00	Judgment
Hatch, Edsel	2008	County hospitalization (MTB Reimb)	\$31,850.00	Rec'd pro rata distr 25,798.50
Jeske, Kathleen	2008	Juvenile care Havenwyck	\$12,495.00	Settled 3500.00
Johnson, Tyrae	2008	Prisoner Reimb. (57 Defendants)	\$78,900.00	Judgment
Kawecki, John	2008	M-probate atty fees	\$154.96	Claim filed
Kawecki, Norbert	2008	County Hospitalization (MTB Reimb)	\$4,492.00	Claim filed
Kelley, Maurice	2008	Prisoner Reimb. (53 Defendants)	\$92,520.00	Judgment
King, Randall K.	2008	Prisoner Reimb. Probate Claim	\$15,120.00	Claim filed
Kipke, Joseph	2008	Prisoner Reimb. (55 Defendants)	\$101,130.00	Judgment



Klein, James	2009	Prisoner Reimb (63 Defendants)	\$135,270.00	Judgment
Klinkenberg, Iris	2008	Pension overpayment	\$428.71	PIF 428.71
Kopp, Bernard	2008	County hospitalization (MTB Reimb)	\$880.00	File opened
Kubacki, Samuel	2008	Prisoner Reimb. (52 Defendants)	\$100,980.00	Judgment
Lafrance, Ronald	2008	Prisoner Reimb. (54 Defendants)	\$59,880.00	Judgment
Latella, John	2009	County hospitalization (MTB Reimb.)	\$7,817.62	Filed opened
Latshaw, Jeremy	2008	Prisoner Reimb. (59 Defendants)	\$109,410.00	Judgment
Litzan, Daniel	2008	Prisoner Reimb (56 Defendants)	\$56,370.00	Judgment
Lunsford, Georod	2008	Prisoner Reimb. (1 Defendant)	\$3,930.00	Judgment
Maddox, Jesse	2008	Prisoner Reimb (43 Defendants)	\$90,960.00	Judgment
Manion, David J.	2008	Prisoner Reimb. (44 Defendants)	\$92,340.00	Judgment
Martos, Antonia	2008	Prisoner Reimb. (52 Defendants)	\$110,700.00	Judgment
Matthews, Ricky	2008	Prisoner Reimb. (51 Defendants)	\$111,825.00	Judgment
Maus, Esther	2009	County hospitalization (MTB Reimb.)	\$858.67	Filed opened
McGlown, James	2008	Guardianship		Guardian appt'd
Morency, Brian	2009	Youth Home detainee	\$ 4811.25	File opened

Nowicki, Norbert	2008	County hospitalization (MTB Reimb.)	\$4,492.00	Claim filed
Piekney, Arlene	2008	County Hospitalization	\$2,384.34	Claim filed
Ponka, Jerome	2008	County hospitalization (MTB Reimb)	\$6,303.00	Conservator appt'd
Ratiu, Michael Jeffrey	2008	Youth Home Detainee	\$38,000.00	Settlement Pd 7,500
Rubin, Deborah	2008	County hospitalization (MTB Reimb)	\$10,228.75	File opened
Sinnawe, Michael K.	2008	Prisoner Reimb. (1 Defendant)	\$ 9,390.00	Judgment
Tolliver, Greta	2008	County hospitalization (MTB Reimb)	\$12,436.00	File opened
Tucholski, Margaret	2008	County hospitalization (MTB Reimb)	\$17,880.00	Motion filed
Verwee, Thurlin	2008	County hospitalization (MTB Reimb)	\$2,116.40	PIF
Waller, Isadora	2008	County hospitalization (MTB Reimb)	\$14,445.00	File opened
Walters, Marguerite	2008	County hospitalization (MTB Reimb)	\$10,452.66	File closed, CA appt'd
White, Cora	2008	Mental - Attorney fees	\$648.19	PIF 648.19
Zachary, Arlene	2008	County hospitalization (MTB Reimb)	\$5,126.94	File closed; uncollectible